

Begin Announces More Settlements

Israel Bars Palestinian State

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today emphatically rejected any plan by Egypt to set up a Palestinian state, and insisted that none would come into being. He said that any such state would become a Soviet base.

Instead, he said, Israel would follow the guidelines of the Camp David peace accords and establish

self-government for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also said that new Jewish settlements would be set up there.

"We want the autonomy so that we can reach a situation in which we will be able to live together, Jews and Arabs, in an undivided country, while maintaining the establishment of settlements," Mr.

Begin told a luncheon given in Jerusalem by Israeli newspaper editors.

"This is our firm stance, a stance for which we have acted and we shall continue to act," he said.

Reply to Ghali

Mr. Begin's comments about a Palestinian state were in response to remarks, published in Cairo on Wednesday, by Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali. Mr. Ghali said that Egypt would seek the foundation of a Palestinian state after signing a treaty with Israel.

Ghali's words, Mr. Begin said in the first official Israeli reaction, "do not obligate Israel. They contradict the Camp David accords."

He went on: "We do not accept the idea of a Palestinian state. A Palestinian state will not be established. If it is established, it will pose a danger, not only to the security, but also to the existence of the state of Israel."

Reiterating an old Israeli argument, Mr. Begin said that a Palestinian state would "immediately become a Soviet base in the heart of the Middle East, and on this Israel shares an interest with other free people who do not want a totalitarian regime in the Middle East."

No Freeze

Mr. Begin was asked about the freeze on the establishment of new settlements since the Dec. 17 deadline for initiating the draft treaty expired. Israel had pledged to halt construction until then, but the negotiations have not been concluded. "There has been a settlement drive and there will be one," he replied. "There is no freeze," he said, without elaborating.

Mr. Begin said that the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which has backing among West Bank notables who oppose the Camp David accords. They and the PLO want Israel to withdraw from the area, which was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Egypt has proposed that self-government be implemented by next December. Israel has refused to accept a target date, arguing that if the target were not met, Egypt could nullify the treaty.

"We are ready to resume negotiations" with Egypt, Mr. Begin said. "One must express hope that a peace treaty with Egypt will be signed as a first step toward peace in the Middle East."

2 Million Mourners Jam Algiers

Boumedienne Funeral Causes Hysteria

ALGIER, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was buried today amid mass hysteria that swept through streets filled by an estimated 2 million mourners.

Hundreds of persons fainted or fell and were trampled as crowds tried to break through reinforced police cordons to reach the funeral cortege. Scores of mourners were taken to hospitals but no serious injuries were reported.

Shouts of "Boumedienne lives" echoed along the funeral route that took Mr. Boumedienne's coffin from the Grand Mosque below the hilltop Casbah to the Martyrs' Enclosure at El Alia cemetery.

Mr. Boumedienne, who died at 46 Wednesday after 40 days in a coma brought on by a rare blood disease, was buried at the side of 19th-century national hero Abd el-Kader. Nearby are graves of hundreds of soldiers killed in the 1954-62 war for independence from France in which Mr. Boumedienne was a key military commander.

100-Gun Salute

The president's casket, draped in the red, white and green national flag, was taken to the cemetery on a gun carriage flanked by army troops while a 100-gun salute boomed out.

Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qaddafi, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, Mr. Boumedienne's allies in the Arab "hard-line" camp opposing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, joined dozens of other Arab, Third World and Western dignitaries. But Cuban President Fidel Castro, with whom Mr. Boumedienne had maintained close personal and political ties, was absent.

The outpouring of collective hysteria erupted in many places in defiance of appeals for calm and dignity broadcast by Radio Algiers. Many persons were trampled by the unruly, shouting mobs. Dozens had been injured in mob scenes yesterday when the public was allowed to pay tribute to Mr.

Boumedienne's body lying in state in the People's Palace.

Hours before the funeral today, police reinforcements blocked off side streets along the route to the cemetery in an attempt to limit the crowds massed in the center of the city.

The wailing of prayers from scores of mosques fused with shouts from the teeming mourners, some of whom had walked for two days from outlying areas to the capital after the announcement of the president's death.

Expressions of Agony

Women in traditional white veils wept, chanted and rolled back their heads in expressions of agony.

Youths held up black-bordered newspaper front pages announcing the death. The newspapers did not mention what Mr. Boumedienne died of.

U.S. Group Quits Taiwan In Haste After Brief Talks

TAIPEI, Dec. 29 (AP) — A harassed U.S. delegation left Taiwan hurriedly today after two days of talks with what appeared to be a wide gap remaining between the positions of the two governments on relations after Jan. 1.

Nationalist President Chiang Ching-kuo told the Americans, led by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, that his nation was outraged by President Carter's decision to sever relations with Taiwan, and that future relations must be both legal and governmental.

The Americans, who rushed off to a military airport immediately after the talks ended, hoping to avoid further violent anti-U.S. demonstrations, would not say what their position was. But officials had stressed earlier that Washington insists on no more than unofficial ties after the end of diplomatic recognition.

Both sides said the talks were serious, and the very brief U.S. statement, released after the delegation had left, stressed that they were courteous.

Angry Crowd

When they arrived Wednesday, about 10,000 angry Taiwanese lined the route from the military airport, pelting Mr. Christopher, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger and others with eggs, tomatoes and mud. The mob smashed the windshield of Mr. Unger's car, and both he and Mr. Christopher received slight cuts from flying glass.

The incident raised a strong protest from the State Department, and nearly caused cancellation of the talks. The U.S. delegation was reported to be very angry. But Mr. Chiang personally assured Mr. Christopher that the group would be protected.

The demonstrations continued



A United Airlines stewardess stands with a deputy sheriff in front of the wreckage of a DC-8 which crashed in Oregon yesterday. At least 10 of 185 persons aboard were killed.

DC-8 Crashes in Oregon; 10 of 185 Aboard Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

with its landing gear. He said flight attendants began instructing them on emergency landings, and the pilot said he hoped to touch down normally.

"Next thing I knew, 'boom boom.' I didn't know if we were dead or alive after the crash," Mr. Helzel said.

"They briefly briefed us well, otherwise I wouldn't have known what to do," said Amy Conner, 17, who sprained an ankle. "They told us what might happen. They braced us for the worst."

The plane did not burn, but was surrounded with spilled fuel. The wings and front of the plane — to the fourth or fifth row of the passenger section — were sheared off.

A fireman said it was "a miracle we didn't have a fire. It was just

incredible with all the power lines down and the fuel leak."

The broken lines for several blocks around cut electricity to about 7,000 customers for two hours. The fireman said lines were "snapping and dancing in the street." There were no reports of injuries to persons on the ground.

"Where he put that plane down was the only place he could have in the area with no casualties on the ground," an official said. "There are two apartment complexes within 100 yards."

"After clearing the mountains, the pilot proceeded to put down gear and there was a tremendous shudder," said Charles Linderman, 31, of Alexandria, Va., a survivor. "My wife and I were sitting just above the wing."

He said that when passengers were told to take off their watches, he showed 6:07 p.m.

"What finally happened, it sounded like we didn't have any power, we hit something and bounced, then landed in some trees and knocked down a house," Mr. Linderman said.

France Bars EMS Start

(Continued from Page 1)

In January and sentiment is very bearish on the dollar. So the German mark may come under increased upward pressure next year and that will complicate setting up the new system," a Danish banker said today.

Few European bankers doubt that the Carter administration wants to keep the dollar stable against the mark and other currencies next year. But many suspect that the United States' stock of intervention ammunition is running low.

Today, a prominent Paris banker said that he thought \$10 billion to \$12 billion has been spent of the \$30 billion that President Carter said, on Nov. 1, he would use to defend the dollar. A leading Swiss bank recently estimated that \$12 billion to \$15 billion had been used.

Once more than half the \$30 billion is gone, and if the pressure on the dollar continues, many European bankers believe, the Carter administration will lose its nerve and introduce controls on U.S. capital outflows to tilt the U.S. economy slowly, inflation drops and confidence in the dollar recovers.

Spanish Airports Hit by Slowdown

MADRID, Dec. 29 (AP) — Spanish air-traffic controllers started an indefinite, nationwide work slowdown today over demands for better pay.

Departures were allowed at 10-minute intervals in all Spanish airports, rather than at the normal 3-minute intervals, to stick to what the strikers said were international regulations. It was the third such strike in a year.

Airport officials said the strike had created few flight delays by noon today but up to 40 percent of the air traffic in and out of Spain could be affected later.

France Halts Search For Missing Sailor

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Dec. 29 (AP) — France's Defense Ministry has called off air and sea searches for missing transatlantic sailor Alain Colas.

Mr. Colas, 35, one of France's most accomplished sailors, has been missing since late last month when he dropped out of radio contact during the France-Guadeloupe transatlantic solo sailing race.

Giscard to Visit Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will visit Romania from Jan. 18 to Jan. 20.

Continued Shutdown Expected

Foreign Oil Workers Leave Iran

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT) — On the advice of their companies, foreign employees of oil companies operating in Iran are leaving that country in large numbers, raising the prospect of an indefinite continuation of the shutdown of Iran's oil industry, energy experts said yesterday.

The evacuation is reported by reliable public and private officials in Washington to include both employees of oil contractors operating in Iran and foreign nationals — about 300 persons in all, including 200 Americans — working for the Oil Service Co. of Iran, a consortium of foreign companies that produces nearly all of Iran's oil. Iran is not considered able to produce its oil — which accounts for about 10 percent of world production — without the help of the foreign technicians, most of whom reportedly are being flown by chartered planes to nearby destinations including Cyprus, Bahrain and Istanbul.

"At the moment, the re-establishment of political stability is needed before oil production can begin again," said a U.S. official, referring to the use, by opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of strikes in the oil fields and elsewhere as a political weapon.

Tenuous Hope

Despite the prospect for Iran's oil customers of the indefinite loss of 5.5 million barrels a day of Iranian supplies, U.S. officials maintained a tenuous hope that a severe shortage could be avoided.

"If we have compensating production increases elsewhere and if we have a mild winter, we should be able to ride through reasonably well," said U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger. "For the longer term, that production should come back or could face the general problems of availability and price and the economic consequences that flow from it."

The United States receives about 900,000 barrels a day from Iran — only about 10 percent of its imports. Japan and West Germany are Iran's two largest customers.

Unpleasant Actions

Nonetheless, the prospects for the United States and the other oil-importing countries are considered bleak because of historical alliances, the integrated nature of the world oil system and international agreements.

The international agreements principally include a pact among members of the International Energy Agency to share supplies in the case of a severe shortage, an agreement forged after the 1973-74 Arab embargo. But the parties to that accord are reluctant to activate it, because its provisions require each country to take sharp — and potentially unpleasant — actions to reduce domestic consumption.

Instead, the major consuming countries are relying, as they did in 1973-74, on the international oil companies to see that available supplies are spread as evenly as possible.

Nonetheless, top U.S. energy officials continue to meet frequently for intensive study of various contingencies and options. One official said he expected a more explicit U.S. strategy to evolve over the next few days.

For the moment, the situation appears relatively stable. Saudi

Arabia, and to a lesser extent Kuwait and other oil-exporting countries, have boosted their production to try to offset the loss of Iranian oil. The Saudis are reported to be pumping close to 10.5 million barrels a day, very close to their estimated capacity. All but about 1.5 million barrels a day of the lost Iranian output has been made up, experts estimate.

Inventories Boosted

In addition, oil companies have boosted their inventories in recent weeks, in anticipation of price increases scheduled to begin Monday and as a precaution against the loss of Iranian oil. By some estimates, the world inventories are now 300 million to 400 million barrels above what is considered normal.

With that cushion, the earliest substantial dislocations as a result of the shutdown are estimated for late February or March, and possibly much later. By spring, stocks will almost certainly be lower and the warm weather will have begun to raise demand because of increased driving and use of air conditioners.

But energy experts caution that, from this moment on, the world oil supply situation is balanced on a knife edge, at the mercy of events and of the large oil-exporters.

"With the Iranian production, we had a very comfortable

margin," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "If something were now to go wrong somewhere else, it could be disastrous."

Mr. Lichtblau and others also raise the prospect of permanent damage to the oil fields. For one thing, oil fields are considered highly vulnerable to sabotage or terrorism. Because of their sprawling nature, they are almost impossible to guard effectively.

Moreover, a prolonged shutdown could prevent Iran from resuming its previous production of 6.1 million barrels a day. Experts worry about loss of pressure in the wells, seepage of water, and corrosion. In addition, the fate of a multibillion-dollar project under way to rework the Iranian fields — needed to maintain current capacity — is thought to be in doubt. Finally, some experts raise the specter of a new Iranian government that might be less anxious to pump oil at a rapid rate.

To date, according to U.S. Energy Department calculations, lost oil production (about 200 million barrels in all) has cost Iran \$2.3 billion. Some analysts say that the Iranian shutdown could add billions of dollars to the U.S. trade deficit by ending Iranian imports of American goods. Those sales have been running at a \$4 billion annual rate in 1978.

Fleet Deployment off Iran Seen Among U.S. Options

(Continued from Page 1)

false reports by the Soviet Union to be clearly unhelpful at a time when there is a need to calm the passions and not excite them," he said.

Besides the growing volume of Soviet propaganda against the shah, officials disclosed no other move by Moscow that might have prompted the White House to consider ordering a carrier into the Gulf. Earlier this week, it was reported that several high-altitude Soviet fighters had flown into Iranian airspace on reconnaissance missions, but a Pentagon official said there was no evidence to support that claim.

Pentagon officials said there were seven naval vessels in the Indian Ocean, including a guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile destroyer, a frigate and an oiler; three ships permanently based at the Gulf island of Bahrain; and four others under "routine patrol" in the Arabian Sea off Pakistan.

The officials said that if President Carter ordered an additional task force, including a carrier, into the area, it would be detached from the Navy's 7th Fleet, a portion of which is based at Subic Bay in the Philippines. It could take up to one week to move the carrier to the Gulf, a senior naval officer said.

Although the use of naval forces to symbolize U.S. support for the shah evidently has been under discussion for several weeks, officials said that it had not been seriously considered until this week. They said that move would not be designed specifically to influence the course of events in Iran and that Mr. Carter fully backed the shah's attempt to form a new government of "national reconciliation" that would include elements of his opposition.

Deflected in Spring

So Pham apparently deflected to the anti-government side last spring, and analysts here expect him to play a key role in the Kampuchean Front.

The U.S. analysts said that the reports by the first U.S. journalists to visit Cambodia since 1975 produced no substantial surprises, since the journey appeared to have been carefully orchestrated and the visitors saw only what the government wanted them to see.

Analysts said that a portion of the Cambodian countryside was probably unaffected by the takeover of the Khmer Rouge in 1975, especially areas that had been under Communist control. Repression and apparent widespread liquidation of the population affected sympathizers of the old government, those considered pro-Vietnamese soldiers and their families, intellectuals, so-called "bourgeois elements" and anyone with ties to the Lon Nol regime, which was overthrown by the Khmer Rouge.

The analysts said there was plainly an analogy between the Kampuchean Front and the Viet Cong, that existed during the Vietnam war. Both insurgent groups served, by and large, as fronts for the North Vietnamese Army.

The difference, however, was that the Viet Cong retained considerable support in the countryside and across South Vietnam. There is no evidence, sources said, that the Kampuchean Front retains substantial support, largely because it is pro-Vietnamese.

The ethnic and historic animosity between Cambodians and Vietnamese is probably as deep, and may be deeper, than between Greeks and Turks or Arabs and Israelis, said one government official. "There's no evidence at all, so far, that the Kampuchean Front is making any headway."

At the same time, they said the option of a naval show of force, together with other contingencies, reflected the degree to which the administration has begun to plan for other, "worst case" outcomes, including the possible ouster of the shah and either the formation of a leftist, anti-U.S. government or a period of raw political anarchy.

Major responsibility for the preparation of contingency plan

(Chin)

Shah to Ask Civilian Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in Ahvaz, Western diplomats said.

Witnesses in Ahvaz said shooting at the end of the day, around a university hospital from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. today.

A witness said the troops apparently wanted to flush out those 1,000 who were inside, staging a sit-in to protest yesterday's killings.

"The people did not budge, however," the witness said.

Several hundred of those in the sit-in began leaving after the shooting subsided. They were promptly beaten up, arrested and carted away by troops who were waiting outside, the witnesses said.

Witnesses said there were no apparent casualties when several hundred demonstrators set the Iran-America Society building afire in the city.

Manila Rebuffs Chinese Claim

MANILA, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Foreign Ministry officials today rejected a renewed Chinese claim of sovereignty over the Philippine-occupied Nansha (Spratly) island group, in the South China Sea, where Western oil exploration is in progress.

The officials, reacting to a new claim made by China earlier today, repeated past Philippine statements that the islands and the adjacent waters were in this country's continental shelf and economic zone, in accordance with a 1958 United Nations convention.

The Swedish-led Salsen group, which includes the U.S. company Amoco, has been working for oil in the red bank area and is due to return there in May, industry sources say. The United States understood to have told Amoco more than a year ago that in view of Peking's position, Washington might not be able to provide protection for exploration in the sector.

Some Nest Eggs Never Hatched By New Yorkers

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — Almost \$300 million has been stashed in New York state's financial institutions and forgotten in the last 35 years.

The Abandoned Property Bureau of the state's Department of Audit and Control reported that, since 1944, \$487 million has been found unclaimed in banks and with corporations, brokers, and insurance and utility companies.

Herbert Friedman, associate counsel for the bureau, said that most of the money is cash and the remainder is stocks.

Some of the unclaimed money belongs to entertainment figures, Mr. Friedman said, but a much it belonged to immigrants who put their savings into banks and never withdrew them.

He said that \$750,000 of the unclaimed money is kept in a revolving account for the payment of claims while the rest is converted to use by the state.

Restaurant Laurent.

41 avenue Gabriel, Paris.

New year's eve gala dinner.

Sunday December 31, 1978.

Laurent's band / Trio Athénée / Russian gypsies.

MENU

Le foie gras frais en gelée au Sauternes / Le consommé double aux palourdes / Le homard à la nage au caviar d'Iron.
La mignonne de chevreuil Laurent (voir farci aux câpres).
Le gratin au vieux champagne / Le chapon fin en salade.
Les côtes de 1979 sonnent la bonne et heureuse année.
Le café accompagné de mignonnies.
Champagne Mumm Cordon Rouge 1973 (1/2 bouteille par pers.).
RESERVATIONS: 225.00.39/359.14.49.
Black tie.

CIA, FBI Cite 'Sensitive' Matter

Congressman Asks Release Of Missing-Uranium Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — The CIA and the FBI are blocking release of a congressional report on the disappearance of 206 pounds of bomb-grade uranium, according to a congressman who says that only full disclosure will "lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up."

The entire report prepared by the General Accounting Office has been classified secret, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said yesterday. He said he was assured six months ago by the GAO that, at most, only the most sensitive areas in the report would be classified.

"Only full public disclosure can lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up of either a real or a feared diversion," said Rep. Dingell, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power.

The case arose after it was discovered, more than 11 years ago, that 206 pounds of uranium had disappeared from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp., a private firm in Apollo, Pa. There have been suspicions the uranium was smuggled to Israel in the early 1960s for atomic weapons.

Israel Ties Seen

Much of the suspicion has centered on Zalman Shapiro, owner of the firm, who "had very close ties with Israel," according to FBI documents.

However, documents released under the Freedom of Information Act last year said that government investigations during the previous 11 years had failed to find evidence that the uranium was sent to Israel.

The documents said the FBI concluded in a probe begun in 1976 that Mr. Shapiro could not be prosecuted for any crime "because there is no evidence of any crime."

Rep. Dingell also charged that the GAO was denied access during its investigation for Congress to all files of the FBI and CIA.

"I find it difficult to understand how the FBI and CIA could demand that the report be classified if they refused to cooperate with the investigation," Rep. Dingell said in a letter to Comptroller General Elmer Staats.

FBI and CIA spokesmen said that their agencies cooperated in the GAO investigation and that the report contains sensitive information.

In his letter, Rep. Dingell said that the most recent FBI investigation of the case began more than 30 months ago and that agents "still have not interviewed some of the central actors involved."

Suzanne Black, a CIA spokeswoman, said that the GAO report was classified "because of sources and methods" and "information contained in it." She would not elaborate.

The FBI said the agency "has not improperly blocked the report. It does contain sensitive information which under the current GAO procedures was classified."

The GAO would not discuss the report or its classification.



GORILLA GOURMANDISE — Massa, the world's oldest captive gorilla, celebrates his 48th birthday at Philadelphia Zoo with a cake designed to please the palate of even the most discriminating gorilla. Made of enriched grain and meat, the cake was garnished with some of Massa's favorite goodies — oranges, bananas, kale, apples and carrots.

A Return to Draft Seen Hurting Quality

U.S. Says Volunteer Army Working Well

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WP) — Going back to the draft would reduce the quality of the Army as well as rekindle the anti-draft sentiment, the Pentagon said yesterday in a generally favorable report on the all-volunteer military.

The report represents the Carter administration's first detailed look at the all-volunteer force that began in 1973, when the authority to draft young men expired.

While conceding that some problems continue to plague the all-volunteer force, the report said the services should be able to fill their ranks throughout the 1980s with high-quality volunteers.

This forecast has been increasingly challenged recently, and Congress is expected to consider the issue next year.

Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, for example, recently sent a detailed critique of the all-volunteer force to academic leaders and asked them to join the search for alternatives.

The Pentagon said yesterday that its own report "is not intended to either defend or attack the all-volunteer force, but rather lays out the quantitative data, structures alternatives and sets a framework for the national debate that seems to be forming around the future of the all-volunteer armed forces."

Standby Draft

While conceding that conscripting 100,000 young men instead of relying on volunteers would save about \$250 million a year, "the active-force draft is not needed today to man our active forces," but it would be advisable to have a standby draft that could provide troops for a protracted war in Europe.

In a table listing the effects of returning to conscription, the Pentagon said this step would reduce the quality of the Army and stimulate anti-draft sentiment.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have approached the draft question gingerly, limiting themselves to recommending that the draft machinery be prepared for use, including returning to the registration of teen-agers. They have not recommended ending the all-volunteer force and reconstituting draft calls.

These are some of the pluses the Pentagon said it found in its two-year study of the all-volunteer force (AVF):

- The education levels and test scores of new recruits have been higher under the AVF than under the draft.

- The young people who joined the military in fiscal 1978 represented "the highest percentage of high school graduates of any year in our nation's history."

- The volunteers represent a geographic cross section of the nation, although the percentage of blacks signing up is disproportionate.

- Discipline problems have declined since the Vietnam era, "returning to about the pre-Vietnam level."

- There are better opportunities for women and minorities, better living conditions for junior personnel and a wider choice of training.

In examining some of the minuses of switching to the AVF, the Pentagon included:

- Army recruits' test scores have been declining since fiscal 1976, and Navy discipline is not keeping up with the favorable trends in the other services.

- Almost 50 percent more recruits are leaving the service before fulfilling their obligated tour than was the case under the draft.

- There is a perception that military health care is inadequate.

- Most of the reserve forces to back up the active Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps are far under strength.

U.S. Army Seeks Brighter Recruits To Serve With Forces in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Army today announced a \$60-million trial program to attract brighter young men to serve with the U.S. forces in Europe.

The Army said that it hoped to enlist up to 12,500 high school graduates scoring average or above average marks in intelligence tests during the next year by offering them a shorter, two-year enlistment. As additional placement, the Army will pay \$2,000 for the college education of those selected.

The cost of the trial plan was estimated at \$60 million. The Army also will continue its three-year enlistment program for most of the 100,000 new soldiers it recruits each year.

An Army spokesman said that the shorter enlistment would ease the concern of Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO forces commander, over long overseas assignments for young soldiers.

Costa Rica Asks Help from OAS Against Somoza

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Costa Rica yesterday called for an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States over the threat of an armed conflict with Nicaragua.

Costa Rican Ambassador Rodolfo Piza told the permanent council of the OAS that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza had threatened to invade Costa Rica. Gen. Somoza had said at a press conference on Wednesday that his forces would retaliate against if Costa Rica continued to harbor anti-Somoza guerrillas.

The Nicaraguan government has repeatedly claimed that guerrillas of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation strike across the border at the Nicaraguan National Guard from Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has denied that it is a haven for the guerrillas. It accuses Nicaragua of repeated raids into its territory.

Forest Fires Burn Outside Spain City

BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Forest fires, fanned by strong winds, burned throughout the night on the hills surrounding this city, police said today.

Troops were called out in help firemen fight the blazes, which spread over an area with a radius of about 10 kilometers. There were no reports of casualties.

To Bar Disclosures by Hospitals, Insurance Firms

Carter Weighs Strong Privacy Restrictions

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT) — President Carter has been advised by his staff that private institutions such as hospitals, insurance companies and credit-card companies should be prohibited from disclosing the information they have about individuals, except in certain circumstances.

If the recommendation is accepted by Mr. Carter and acted on by Congress, state legislatures and the affected industries, it would curb the amount of information about the private lives of Americans that now flows through the computerized files of many businesses and law enforcement agencies.

The broad recommendation that Americans should have a legally enforceable expectation of privacy in regard to many of the records concerning their lives and spending habits was sent to Mr. Carter after a year of study by a special White House committee headed by Stuart Eizenstat, assistant to the president for domestic affairs, and Juanita Kreps, secretary of commerce. The recommendation was made in a brief presidential decision memorandum.

The privacy issue is difficult to resolve because it sometimes brings into conflict worthy goals and principles. Scientists undertaking important health research sometimes seek medical records containing personal information that no individual would want to be made known. Privacy restrictions can impede policemen trying to solve important criminal cases.

Ordered in 1977

The administration's privacy study was ordered by the president in 1977 after the Privacy Protection Commission recommended 165 legislative and regulatory changes to give better protection to individuals from unnecessary snooping.

Both the presidential memorandum and the larger study on which it is based will serve as the foundation for Mr. Carter's special message on privacy — expected soon after Congress returns to Washington next month — and the related legislative proposals and administrative changes.

The New York Times has obtained a copy of a Nov. 8 draft of the presidential memorandum that an administration spokesman said was substantially similar to the document sent to Mr. Carter.

The development of the proposed privacy policy has been subject to strenuous debate within the government. Some officials from such agencies as the Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department, the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management and Budget have strongly opposed changes that would limit government access to personal records.

But the criticism is expected to come from a different direction — the experts concerned about the present lack of privacy safeguards — when Mr. Carter unveils his privacy policy in his forthcoming message to Congress.

The privacy policy recommended to Mr. Carter in the memorandum contained five major elements. They were:

- Record keepers such as insurance companies and credit companies should inform their customers of their information and disclosure practices "and should be obliged to adhere to these statements."

- An individual should be able to see and obtain a copy of "reasonable retrievable records about himself" held by major nongovernment record keepers.

- An individual should be able to "challenge the accuracy of information about himself, and the record keeper should be obliged to correct the record or report that the individual disputes it."

- An individual should be informed of the basis for an adverse decision in such areas as consumer credit, bank credit, insurance and employment.

- Private record keepers should be "forbidden to disclose information where there is an expectation of confidentiality" except in such circumstances where disclosure is necessary to serve the relationship, necessary in protest the record keeper against fraud by the individual, authorized by the individual or obtained by a government agency "through a process established by law."

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- An individual should be able to "challenge the accuracy of information about himself, and the record keeper should be obliged to correct the record or report that the individual disputes it."

- An individual should be informed of the basis for an adverse decision in such areas as consumer credit, bank credit, insurance and employment.

- Private record keepers should be "forbidden to disclose information where there is an expectation of confidentiality" except in such circumstances where disclosure is necessary to serve the relationship, necessary in protest the record keeper against fraud by the individual, authorized by the individual or obtained by a government agency "through a process established by law."

According to a table accompanying the privacy recommendation, the policy committee believed the expectation of confidentiality should apply to consumer credit, bank, insurance, medical and telephone records.

According to several administration sources, however, the privacy committee withdrew its recommendation concerning telephone toll records and decided that that problem had to be resolved personally by Mr. Carter. The records that the telephone company keeps of all long distance calls made by an individual — and in some areas even the local calls — are considered highly useful to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify the associates and friends of an individual.

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Algeria's Future

The death of Houari Boumedienne naturally throws uncertainty and therefore uneasiness over the future of Algeria. He was a loner among Arab rulers and brooded no successor near the throne. He kept in his own hands the management of his country's prestige and stability, and his departure leaves the world wondering about them both.

But it goes much further than that. Algeria's position is of recognized importance to Western Europe and the United States, and first of all to France, which both willingly and unwillingly was responsible for the modern Algerian state. Relations between Paris and Algiers have not been what Gen. de Gaulle hoped for when the Evian accords granting Algeria final independence were signed 16 years ago after an era of fearful strife and bloodshed that convulsed the two countries.

Boumedienne was not an admirer of France and relations in latter years were cool. But as he returned from Moscow last fall to his deathbed, the Algerian leader did send greetings to President Giscard d'Estaing, and the decks seemed clear for a renewal of more fruitful economic and even political ties. France, if for no other reason than the employment it gives to thousands of Algerians from across the Mediterranean, remains a capital element in the calculations of any new Algerian government.

Boumedienne's death will also inevitably affect Algeria's role in the Arab world. He was a hardliner, frequently on the side of Syria, for example, and a champion of the Palestinian Arabs. He termed himself a socialist and was smiled on by Moscow, although his country's stability and economic potential made him largely his own man. His quarrel with Morocco over the borders of the

Spanish Sahara and his backing of the guerrilla Polisario disturbed the index of his prestige, but probably not unduly. Algeria was, after all, the country in Africa, and in the whole Third World, that had most successfully and most conclusively thrown off the colonial yoke in modern times. And if there was anyone qualified to speak for the Third World, it was Boumedienne. Small wonder that he stood high in its councils.

Finally, Algeria is one of the great sources of the West's energy in the form of its reserves of natural gas and oil. So far the West has had access to it, if not in the fraternal fashion for which the French had hoped. The new leadership of Algeria will find this swift-edged sword lying smack on its doorstep.

This is the setting in which the Council of the Revolution will choose a successor to Boumedienne. There has been no doubt of jockeying for position during the president's long illness, but no heir has yet clearly emerged. Often mentioned is Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Boumedienne's friend and foreign minister for 13 years, who is known internationally as clever, young and energetic. Another name is that of Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, National Liberation Front Party chief and Arab nationalist. Behind all lies the shadow, dim but still extant, of Ahmed Ben Bella, now in his 60s, imprisoned in secret since Boumedienne took power, the Algerian "Man in the Iron Mask."

The stakes in the succession are momentous. Whoever comes forth as the next ruler of Algeria will need ideally to have the agility and judgment, not to mention the stature, of a leader of a still-continuing revolution, an international economic strategist, and a tried and knowing statesman.

Toward Namibia Independence

South Africa is edging back toward the respectable position on Namibia (its colony, as South-West Africa, for 50-odd years) from which it departed last fall. Up to that point, Pretoria had been moving toward acceptance of the Namibian independence plan that five Western nations had sold to a skeptical United Nations. Then, in a setback brought on by the convulsions of a political succession crisis, South Africa started cutting loose from the Western plan. It sponsored internal elections, transparently designed to exclude the nationalists of the South-West Africa People's Organization, who by that time had been persuaded to suspend their guerrilla operations and compete in elections under UN supervision.

Those internal elections were duly held. But — here is the good news — it now appears that South Africa will not hand over power to the winners, a course that would have insured a resumption of guerrilla war. Instead, Pretoria will use its dominant influence in Namibia to get the internal people to participate in all-party UN elections next year.

It is far from a sure thing. But optimism is running high in the Carter administration; just the other day Richard Moose, the assistant secretary of state for Africa, described the U.S. effort in Namibia as "the most successful undertaking in Africa this year." The multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, after sweeping the internal elections, has agreed to the broader elections. Its victory gave it new confidence, and it was under South African pressure. But it is understandably apprehensive about submitting its fortunes to a poll run by the UN General Assembly, which has officially anointed one (electorally untested) Namibian faction, SWAPO with its guerrillas, as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. On its part, SWAPO is apprehensive, also understandably, lest South Africa use its substantial military weight in the territory to inhibit a free and fair vote.

So even though South Africa, the DTA, SWAPO and the U.S. officials are all now saying the UN elections will go on, there will still be considerable sparring over the terms. The United States and the four other Western countries that are holding the ring have their work cut out for them in the next few months.

If this political rescue operation does come off, it will not be merely because the DTA realized the value of international legitimacy and SWAPO the value of internal accommodation. It will also be because various sovereign states came to realize their own distinctive stakes in a peaceable Namibian outcome. South Africa needs such an outcome to consolidate a friendly, stable state on its northern border, to keep Cubans from eventually widening the Angolan war, and to demonstrate its capacity to be reasonable, and not just defiant, in its own interest. Angola, which has been urging moderation on the SWAPO guerrillas (which it supports), needs a peaceable outcome also to have a friendly, stable neighbor on its southern border, to reduce South African support of Angola's own opposition guerrillas, and thereby to relieve its dependence on Cuban soldiers — the better then to improve relations with the West.

The United States has correctly seen Namibia as the one place in southern Africa where a diplomatic solution under American patronage, rather than a military solution under Soviet patronage, could work in a reasonably short time. This would fully justify itself in strictly Namibian terms. But the example of racial and ideological accommodation, American officials hope, would be at least partially portable. It could be carried to Rhodesia and perhaps to South Africa itself, both places where the expectation of violence has a strong tendency to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. That is why American diplomacy needs a success in Namibia, and so does southern Africa, desperately.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Silence About Vietnam

The world's conscience still remains relatively undisturbed by the plight of many tens of thousands of Vietnamese boat people who swarm into anything from hell-hole tramp steamers to unseaworthy cockleshells to escape from a brutal Communist regime. . . . Some thousands have been accepted into various countries, on top of the far larger numbers who had got out earlier by other means. But more should be expected from a world incomparably better organized than ever before to deal with such disasters, let alone one that wallows in compassion and has television coverage. . . . The liberal American

regime, although accepting a moral commitment and doing quite a lot toward discharging it, is loth to give any major lead to international action. It fears the risk of stirring up the internal and external controversy about whether America should have got involved and, having done so, left the Vietnamese to their fate. . . . There is a strange silence from the many humanitarian voices that a few years ago were crying out so loudly to end the war, and by doing so helped to create the new Communist prison state. But this should not stop others who are normally not so well organized and articulate.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 30, 1903

CHICAGO — More than 700 persons, the larger part of whom were young women and children, died this afternoon in a fire, and the panic caused by the fire, at the Iroquois Theater, one of the newest playhouses in America. With the shout of "fire" the exits became blocked by people struggling to get out, which served to exacerbate the catastrophe tremendously. Nearby department stores sent their horses to help evacuate the victims. This should increase demands for installation of clearly marked fire exits and the use of fireproof materials in all theaters.

Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1928

CHICAGO — The home of the future will be one without a kitchen, according to Katharine Blunt, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Chicago. "With sufficient planning it will be possible for a homemaker to so arrange her tasks that the eight-hour day will be possible for her," Miss Blunt added. "Every home, of course, will have minor electrical equipment for a cup of tea or a light lunch, but as for a massive stove, well, it will depart like coal-eating furnaces. Families will order a menu, just as in a restaurant."



The Swimming Pool Summit

By James Reston

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has suggested that the Western summit meeting on the West Indian island of Guadeloupe Jan. 5-6 should be held around a swimming pool. No agenda, no big staffs, and God forbid, no reporters.

This appeal for a little sun and a lot of privacy is understandable, for there are some vague but disturbing signs of division within the Western alliance which will require some plain and candid talk among Giscard, President Carter, Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany.

Unlike the early years of the seventies, when the major complaint in Western Europe was that the United States was taking too strong and dominant a lead in the NATO alliance, the complaint heard here now is just the opposite: that Washington is too indecisive, too capricious, amateurish, and unpredictable.

This criticism is directed primarily at Carter, whose character and motives are generally admired, but whose policies are often seen here as improvised and inconsistent, without careful prior analysis of their probable consequences. Why, allied officials ask, did Carter leave the definition of the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union to its opponents and allow this critical issue to be presented as a threat to the security of the United States and its allies? Officials here simply do not see the problem this way and do not understand the polarization of American opinion on the issue.

Why did he dramatize the U.S. recognition of China precisely at a delicate point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union for a second strategic arms agreement, and misrepresent President Brezhnev's view of the Washington-Peking agreement? And if he cannot do so, they ask, how can Europe rely on any American president who has to depend on an increasingly divided and demanding Congress, dominated in turn by powerful local political and commercial interests? This probably overstates the case, but for the first time since the war I have been hearing doubts in Europe about the capacity of the United States to manage its own economy, and even about its will and ability to defend Europe and the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain denies all this vehemently, but on the continent there is talk of "new alignments," of the rise of West German economic power and of the mark as the dominant currency, and particularly what is to be done if the SALT talks fail, and

Washington can neither control its inflation nor establish its economic and military leadership of the Western world. None of this represents the official thought of any of the major governments concerned, but the fact that such things are even discussed in official quarters is something new and significant.

Familiar Grumbles

Perhaps the most damaging charge I have heard here against the United States is that "America seems to be getting more like us" — concerning itself with its own interests, dealing with each crisis separately, without any clear consensus between the president and Congress on the defense of a civilization.

To a reporter who has covered the war, the Marshall Plan and the creation of the North Atlantic alliance, which has kept the peace for more than 30 years, all this seems dangerously unfair, for the Europeans can neither supply the world leadership they find lacking in the United States, nor are they willing to follow it if Washington supplies it.

Separate Ways

It is a long while since the alliance had four more sensitive and intelligent leaders than Giscard, Schmidt, Callaghan and Carter, but they are tending more and more to go their separate ways while talking about the importance of "interdependence" and common policies that will bring them to common, secure goals by the end of the century.

And the paradox of this is not that the Western alliance has failed, but that it has lasted longer than most alliances and has succeeded in restoring confidence to the point where the separate nations are beginning to think that they can go their separate ways. This is the illusion that ought to be discussed in Guadeloupe — around the swimming pool, or elsewhere.

The State, the Family and Rape

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In the late 19th century, a male dean at Oxford addressed, with the delicacy of the day, some women undergraduates: "Inferior to us God made you, and inferior until the end of time you shall remain. But you are none the worse for that." In the late 20th century, the emancipation of women from such attitudes continues. But that does not adequately explain, or allay doubts about, the trial in Salem, Ore., of a man accused of raping his wife.

Intrafamily relationships are not an unexplored frontier of litigation. The family is clearly within the ambit of the state. In 1874, in New York, a group seeking help for a child abused by foster parents had to invoke a law forbidding cruelty to animals. But recently the state has intruded into family relationships to assert a public interest in, for example, necessary medical treatment or education for children whose parents would deny it on religious or other grounds.

Social Unit
The family is society's molecular unit. In modern societies, which lack dominating churches, tribes, aristocracies, monarchies or other

traditional structures, the family looms especially large. Furthermore, a liberal society is inherently contractual, and hence litigious; it is given to formalizing and codifying relationships. Family relationships will not be exempt from this. Increased understanding of early childhood development gives new urgency to the axiom that "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." As people know, or think they know, more about equipping children to turn the key in the lock of the world, the "rights" of children seem (to some people) more elaborate, and the "rights" of incompetent parents seem more tenuous.

So there is pressure for the state to define and enforce the "rights" of all parties in a family. After all (it is said), incompetent parents do incalculable damage. (Never mind that, as most parents understand, the record of any child's upbringing would be, in no small measure, a catalog of blunders.) But when you follow the thread of such thoughts about the state's jurisdiction in intrafamily relationships, you sense quicksand all around. When the thread leads from the rights of children to the rights of adults in conjugal relations, the law is drawn into making perilous distinctions, and the resulting litigation requires testimony that prizes into the most sensitive intimacies.

Significant
When Henry James examined letters pertaining to Byron's incest, he exclaimed (happily): "Nauseating, perhaps, but how quite, quite inexpressibly significant." It is significant that the Salem case, to say no more, gains.

The man and woman were living together, tumultuously, when the particular act of sexual intercourse occurred. The question that was in dispute at the trial concerns the kind of force employed. The trial, in which the husband was acquitted, generated charges, innuendoes and rumors (about sexual eccentricity, promiscuity, and the sale of movie rights). It is not a tidy seminar on jurisprudence.

Obviously there can be, as a matter of fact, rape — violent compulsion to sexual intercourse — in marriage. The question is whether there should be, as a matter of law, the crime of rape-in-marriage.

The idea that marriage implies or requires perpetual consent, under all circumstances, is so grotesque, and a partner in a marriage must have recourse to the law when the other partner resorts to violence. But it is a grave business when the law empowers one partner to charge the other with a felony punishable by 20 years in prison.

The problems of proof relating to the charge of rape in marriage are obvious, as is the potential for abuse of the charge in divorce proceedings. It is less obvious that there are fully compensating social benefits from a law distinguishing from others this particular category of assault.

Custom Crumbles
Less than 200 years ago in England, it was a form of treason — "petty treason" — for a wife to kill her husband. Such a deed was considered an assault on society's natural and essential structure of authority. Since then, the cake of custom has crumbled generally, and regarding the status of women, the crumbling has been, by and large, for the better.

Inevitably, the state steps in when old customs seem to have become unsatisfactory regulators of relationships. But the Salem case demonstrates how hard it is for the state to bake a cake.

OPEC Price Rise: Not All Bad News

By John H. Lichtblau

NEW YORK — A year ago the world's oil-consuming countries gratefully acknowledged the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ministerial conference to freeze the world price of crude oil for the year 1978. But this December, OPEC had no such Christmas gift for its customers.

Notwithstanding repeated public and private requests from President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for a continuation of the price freeze or, at the most, a "minimal price increase," the OPEC ministers raised the price of Saudi Arabian light oil — the "market" crude to which all other OPEC oil prices are related — by a hefty 10 percent, to \$13.96 per barrel for the year as a whole.

The increase will be phased in quarterly, with the result that the first one will amount to a modest 5 percent, but the last one will run a massive 14.5 percent relative to a year earlier. A potential effect of the change from a single annual increase to one that is phased in is that any increase after 1979 would be on top of the fourth-quarter price, not the average 1979 price.

Aggrieved

The Carter administration's reaction was one of aggrieved disappointment. After all, the president's two economic priorities for 1979 are to reduce the rate of inflation and the balance-of-trade deficit. Both of these goals will be rendered more difficult by OPEC's decision, which will of course affect all U.S. oil imports, not just those from OPEC as well as the 30 percent of U.S. domestic production which is not under price control.

For the world as a whole, the higher prices mean that an additional \$13 billion will be transferred from the oil-consuming countries to OPEC, giving the latter a gross oil revenue of some \$145 billion in 1979, assuming no change in the volume of their oil exports.

Clearly, from the short-run interests of the oil-importing countries, the increase was bad news. But was it really reasonable to expect OPEC's members to continue the year-old price freeze on their principal export? And even if they did, some positive results for the United States and other importing nations from the price increase?

After the great oil-price revolution in 1973, it became the world's stated policy to promote the goal of its resolution through maintenance of the real purchasing power of its oil exports in world trade. According to the International Monetary Fund, between 1974 and 1977 the unit value (measured in dollars) of exports by the industrial countries rose by 22.5 percent, or by about the same as the unit value of OPEC exports. It is likely that the IMF data somewhat overstate the purchasing power of OPEC exports during this period, but the basic conclusion stands: By and large, OPEC's international purchasing power did not significantly deteriorate during this period.

Change in Year

However, the situation has changed significantly during the last year, both because of continuing inflation and the decline in the value of the dollar. Between the fourth quarters of 1977 and 1978, the industrial countries' export unit value rose by an estimated 13 to 15 percent while OPEC's export value remained unchanged. Thus, the average 10 percent OPEC oil-price increase adopted for 1979 does not nearly compensate for the decline in OPEC's international purchasing power up to the end of 1978. Any increase in the cost of industrial country exports in 1979, because of inflation or dollar devaluations, could mean a further decline in OPEC's terms of trade vis-a-vis the industrial nations.

There is, of course, no reason why OPEC's terms of trade should not decline if market conditions warrant it, particularly after the spectacular improvements achieved in 1974. However, there is also no reason why OPEC should not marshal its strength to prevent such a development, particularly in view of the sharp decline in its collective current-account surplus from \$65 billion in 1974 to probably less than \$10 billion this year. Without a price increase, it might have all but disappeared next year.

The U.S. Treasury contends that some of the benefit to OPEC from the mark-up will be eroded by the negative impact the higher U.S. oil bills — estimated at an additional \$4.5 billion next year — will have on the international position of the dollar. Directionally, this is correct. However, the net effect on OPEC will still be highly positive, especially because, on balance, our

trade deficit will probably be reduced next year through the decline in nonoil imports, which should strengthen the dollar.

For the United States and the other importing countries, the increase will of course have its short-term negative aspects. But it is questionable whether the administration's ardently desired continuation of an absolute OPEC price freeze in nominal terms, which in effect would reduce the price in real terms, would really have been in our own long-term interest.

Following the shock of the 1973-74 price jump, which helped to bring about a major recession, the world had more or less adjusted to the new OPEC price levels. We know now that, contrary to some earlier fears, the resulting huge money transfers were not beyond the ability of the international financial system to manage.

Conservation

We have also come to understand that the higher oil prices are just one of many factors contributing to the post-1973 slowdown in economic growth. Moreover, we have seen that the prevailing growth rates in most countries are not so low as to threaten their political or economic stability.

Meanwhile, the higher oil prices have led to successful conservation efforts in all major industrial countries, reducing the growth rate in oil demand below that of other energy sources — a complete reversal of the record of the pre-1974 period. In several major countries, such as the United States, Japan and West Germany, the post-1973 oil demand growth rate has also dropped below the growth rate of the gross national product, another historical change. (It is unlikely, though, that these changes can be maintained, for long in countries such as Japan and West Germany where the import cost of oil has dropped below the 1974 level in the last 18 months, solely because of the dollar's decline.) Altogether, world oil demand in the period 1974 to 1977 has risen at an annual rate of only 3.25 percent, or about one-third of the pre-1974 growth rate.

Higher prices have undoubtedly brought forth additional oil production. For instance, the well-head price of the portion of Alaska crude oil that cannot be marketed on the West Coast but must be shipped eastward — about 600,000 barrels a day — is currently below \$4 a barrel.

Avoiding Crisis

At any significantly lower world oil price this volume of oil could not be profitably produced, certainly stifling additional exploration and production in the area. The same goes for the "marginal" North Sea oil fields. Current speculation is that most of the new finds in the North Sea are likely to be in that category. And the potentially huge Athabasca Tar Sands site in Alberta, which is just beginning to be developed, is based on the economic assumption that world oil prices will rise, not fall, in the long term.

The energy crisis of the 1980's whose specter has so often been conjured up since 1973, is neither inevitable nor even probable. But it may become so if our oil prices continue once again starting going into decline, giving both consumers and producers false signals of imminent disastrous supplies.

This does not mean that even a 10 percent OPEC price increase should be applauded by the importing nations. Probably the fourth-quarter 1978 price just adopted by OPEC is at least a couple of percentage points higher by any test of reasonableness. But, given the stated seriousness of our aim to contain our dependence on foreign oil, a policy that aimed at achieving steady reduction in total world oil prices is clearly more in the interest of the consuming countries than it is of the producing countries.

John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc., wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Prosperous Blacks

Detroit Family Fits in Guinea

By Mort Rosenblum

CONAKRY, Guinea (AP) — Ten years ago Clifford and Laverna Sharp, prosperous American blacks tired of being in the minority, huddled family, auto repair tools and piano off to Africa.

"We are home here," Mrs. Sharp told a visitor. "We fit right in. We have dignity and freedom here, and we are happy."

She explained: "In the United States, a black is somewhat landlocked in aspirations. You have to ask, do they hire black people? Are they welcome? Here you don't have to ask that. You see a door open, and you walk right in."

The Sharps, from Detroit, live like most residents of this socialist country, where basic food staples are scarce and expensive. Their simple, whitewashed brick home, built by the government, is flanked by spreading tropical trees on a rutted road, among houses and shacks with optional indoor plumbing.

Although tides of black visitors have traveled to Africa, particularly since Alex Haley's novel "Roots," few American families have settled here permanently. Even in Guinea, one of the most receptive countries, friends recall that the Sharps had trouble at first from some authorities in the government who were distrustful of outsiders, particularly Americans.

One of the few other American blacks here is Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate, who arrived about the same time as the

Sharps, attracted by the revolutionary politics. "Any black is welcome here, just like any Guinean," says Carmichael. "It was the correct decision to come."

Mr. Sharp, now 66, says he is uninterested in the politics. He just enjoys living here. "Sure I like it, or else I wouldn't be staying," he said. He sold his share of a body shop which was bringing in about \$10,000 a year. He brought \$7,000 worth of equipment here and taught at a government trade school until retiring on U.S. Social Security.

Now, for a few days a month, he takes care of President Ahmed Sekou Toure's aging white Cadillac and other cars.

His wife, with master's degrees from the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, has been teaching at the Gamal Abdel Nasser Polytechnical University and specialized schools, writing poetry, experimenting with African cooking and playing the piano.

Their oldest son, Gerard, 28, teaches drama and runs a tiny ice cream shop and bakery out of a picnic cooler in the front yard. Two of their daughters married Guinean government officials and work in Conakry. They have a 7-year-old son in school, an adopted 4-year-old Guinean boy and three grandchildren born here.

Laverna Sharp has been back twice to see her other daughter, Violet Blueford, of Southfield, Mich., who did not move here. But



Clifford and Laverna Sharp at their home in Guinea with sons Gerard, 28, Clifford, 7, and the adopted boy Martin, who is 4.

The Sharps earn Guinean money, which is not easily exchanged for hard currency, and travel is costly.

The family knew nothing of Guinea when they came. "We wrote to a number of African countries," Mr. Sharp explained. "Most didn't answer, but from Guinea we got an answer in three months from the president himself. He offered us jobs, so we came."

The Sharps keep their U.S. passports up-to-date and drop by the U.S. Embassy for Thanksgiving dinner and other occasions. Although they say that they avoid politics, Mrs. Sharp dedicated a poem to Mr. Toure, "the greatest man living in the present time,"

and signed it "Ready for the Revolution" — the local equivalent of "Have a nice day."

Mrs. Sharp said that she had been seeking her roots for some time, but had found nothing concrete. "I've found a lot of people who look just like me and who might be my relatives," she said. "I feel like them and I act like them. I grew up in a ghetto in Richmond, Va., and there is no change here. I feel right at home."

Her husband added: "All black people have the same way of thinking, the same mental pattern. If you disregard culture and speech, you can see it. That's why we don't feel homesick."

Industry Seeks to Beat Energy Crunch

Scientists Inventing New Synthetics

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pressed by shortages of energy, basic resources, skilled labor and capital, scientists are inventing a vast family of new materials in the hope that technological progress can be maintained despite economic strains.

U.S. combat planes are being made of materials more akin to household glue and women's stockings than the traditional metals of war. Glass, graphite, sapphire and other extremely brittle substances are being worked into subtle forms far stronger and lighter than steel.

performance characteristics, such as extraordinary resistance to heat, mechanical stress and fracture. Those working in more basic industries, especially automobile manufacturing, appear to be more interested in new materials that may achieve economic goals — the reduction of weight, cost or labor.

The Ford Motor Co., for example, is working to replace conventional metals with light synthetic materials, since reducing the weight of an automobile reduces its consumption of fuel as well.

But the new materials, whether they are used in space or in the kitchen, share many of the same principles. They depend on internal structures of their own, structures analogous to the lattice of steel wire that gives reinforced concrete its strength, or the resins sandwiched between glass plates to make them shatterproof.

Some of the techniques now being used were described by Dr. Earl Thompson, manager of materials sciences at United Technologies Corporation, an aerospace company.

One new composite starts with a synthetic fabric such as rayon, chemically made of polymers — extremely long molecules which are chains of carbon atoms to which other atoms are attached. A polymer-fiber fabric formed into such a way as to drive off the other atoms, leaving a fabric composed of only of brittle long chains of carbon atoms in a crystalline form known as graphite. Graphite is brittle and easily broken by stresses in some directions, but along its main

U.S. combat planes are being made of materials more akin to household glue and women's stockings than the traditional metals of war. Glass, graphite, sapphire and other extremely brittle substances are being worked into subtle forms far stronger and lighter than steel.

"This has permitted us to make composites of glass in which ceramic fibers are embedded, that can be machined like metals but can stand the white heat to which a spacecraft is exposed as it re-enters the atmosphere. The material is being used in the space shuttle for retainers on the craft's landing gear doors."

Layered glass, another strengthened form with a different kind of internal structure, is already common in kitchens and dining rooms. It is made, he said, by rapidly cooling the outer layer of a glass dish or other object while its interior is cooled more slowly. As the outer layer contracts by rapid cooling, it compresses the inner glass and permanently toughens the object, making it very resistant to breakage.

Ion Bombardment
Outer-layer compression to toughen glass, metals and other materials is also being achieved in laboratories by bombardment with beams of ions — the nuclei of atoms — which penetrate the surface to the desired depth and become implanted. This jamming-in of extra atomic nuclei compresses the surface, compacting and toughening the entire object.

Some of the new materials are guarded secrets of the Defense Department. But outside experts say that a new "bullet" armor invented in Britain for tanks, warships and other military applications, is probably a composite using a ceramic mesh to reinforce the basic steel. Called Chobham armor, it is said to be incredibly resistant to missiles and shells and has been adapted for use in the new U.S. Army XM-1 tank scheduled to enter service in the 1980s.

"To make things better and cheaper," an engineer said, "we can no longer count on cheap energy, plentiful supplies or productive human labor. One of the few avenues still open is combining the things available to us more cleverly, and that's the way we'll stay afloat."

Traditionally, machine parts are made by casting molten metal in a mold, creating an approximately correct shape, then machining the part to the exact shape required.

In the powder-metal process, an accurate mold is filled with tiny grains of the metal from which the part is to be made. The metal powder is pressed mechanically and heated just enough to partially melt the surfaces of the grains, causing them to weld together. But parts made this way have never been as strong or precisely shaped as machined forgings. Recently, however, ways have been found to press very fine metal powders isothermally — from all directions, rather than merely between the jaws of a press — using the inert gas argon to do the pressing.

The result, Dr. Thompson said, is a metal in which the grains are forced together much more intimately, and which therefore has a strength approaching that of the expensive forgings.

The idea of developing an internal structure to increase strength also accounts for the phenomenal performance of new types of glass and ceramic, according to Arthur Martin of Corning Glass Works.

"Ordinary glass has no structure," he said, "and when a fracture is started in a piece of glass it just keeps going and catastrophic failure results. But if a lattice of long, mica-like crystals of another mineral is grown within the glass, a fracture is stopped as soon as it reaches a crystal, after traveling only a microscopic distance."

New Synthetics

One man-made composite, plastic reinforced by glass-fiber mesh, has been used for nearly three decades by boat builders and automakers. A wide range of new synthetic composites is being developed for household use, experts say, and may one day replace such familiar materials as wood, metal and plastic.

The properties of these new materials, scientists say, will be engineered, molecule by molecule, to produce properties unknown in "natural" materials.

Specialists in the aerospace and defense industries seem to be most interested in developing special

Jonestown Mass Deaths Rated Year's Top Story

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The mass killings and suicides by members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana was ranked as the top news story of the year by editors and broadcasters of Associated Press member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States.

Other top stories, in the order in which they were rated in the annual poll, were:

- Midwest: Camp David accords; Begin and Sadat win Nobel Peace Prize, but negotiations drag on.
- United States decides to recognize China.
- California passes Proposition 13; tax rebellion spreads.
- Death of two popes; John Paul II assumes papacy.
- U.S. Economy: Dollar declines, inflation soars; Carter moves against inflation and currency decline.
- Panama Canal treaties approved.
- Collision over San Diego results in worst U.S. air disaster.
- World's first test-tube baby is born in Britain.
- Mayor George Moscone, Supervisor Harvey Milk shot to death in San Francisco.

Only 20% Speak Ancient Tongue

Language Revival Splits Welsh

By William Tuohy

LANADOG, Wales — A scene from the classic Western movie "Shane" filled the television screen. Two cowhands were talking, muttering something that could not have been understood in England, and certainly not in the American West. It was Welsh.

Welsh-dubbed television movies are part of an effort to revive Welsh customs and language in the country of their birth. In recent weeks viewers here have heard Dr. Frankenstein addressing his monster in the tongue, as well as hearing Welsh-speaking cowboys.

But only 20 percent of the 2.75 million people who inhabit this strikingly beautiful principality of Britain speak the native tongue, the Welsh-speaking efforts regarding telecasts have met with a decidedly mixed response — particularly since the movies lacked English subtitles.

At his country house in the rolling downs near this Welsh village, Glynor Evans, the leading Welsh nationalist, defended the introduction of Welsh into television programming.

"I thought the movies came out fine," said Evans, 66, in his soft, lilting English. "I think it is necessary to experiment in such a way if we are to keep the Welsh language alive."

But in the mining town of Porth, in the heart of what the Welsh call "the valleys," barmaid Elizabeth Williams Roberts declared her vehement objections to the Welsh telecasts.

"I thought showing Frankenstein in Welsh was ludicrous," she said. "It's supposed to be a horror movie. But, in Welsh, it came over as comedy."

"Frankly, when they start speaking Welsh on the telly, I just switch to another channel or turn it off. I don't like getting the weather forecast in Welsh. Neither I nor my friends can understand the bloody language."

Burning Issue

While television is but one phase, the revival of Welsh language and culture in general has become a burning issue in Wales, along with the problems of unemployment and devolution — London's plan for limited self-government for Wales.

In March, the Welsh will hold a referendum on a "new devolution bill" that would create a local assembly in the capital of Cardiff. The assembly would have responsibility for developing policy independent of the national Parliament in London. It would deal with such matters as health, housing, education and transport.

The Welsh have always managed to hang on to a separate identity in the United Kingdom. A resilient, sensitive people, they have become identified — perhaps stereotypically — as producers of fine choirs and great rugby teams. They refer to the Irish Sea as the Celtic Sea, and they admire the ruined castles and abbeys that dominate the Welsh landscapes and seascapes.

Nearly 90 percent of the population still spoke Welsh in the early part of the 19th century, but that percentage declined to 20 percent in 1971, the last census. Only about 11 percent of those leaving school today can speak Welsh.

The argument over the language pits those who believe a sustained rescue operation must be mounted to preserve Welsh customs against those who think Welsh should be allowed to die a quiet death.

Some English-speakers want their children to learn Welsh, as they do when they are young. But others believe that it is a useless language and that teaching their children to be bilingual may have a negative effect on their English.

The language revival is on the upswing. Welsh is being taught in 300 nursery schools and in some primary and secondary schools. The language has been incorporated in road signs and other markers, with the English first. It is Car-

A Welshwoman's comment:

'Frankly, when they start

speaking Welsh on the telly, I

just switch to another channel

or turn it off. I don't like

getting the weather forecast in

Welsh. Neither I nor my friends

can understand the bloody

language.'

doff before Caerdyff and toilet before toilet.

In television, there have been proposals to make the country's planned fourth channel all-Welsh.

Some opposed the suggestion on the ground that the channel would become a linguistic ghetto. They would prefer regular Welsh programming on the other three channels.

Glynor Evans says that reviving Welsh in schools and on television is "a matter of national self-respect."

"We need to create an atmosphere where learning Welsh as a second language is a matter of course, a matter that affects people's dignity. For the Welsh people have a magnificent past."

But the past of the Welsh people has been closely intertwined with the history of its overpowering neighbor, England.

"Wales' greatest tragedy," a churchman lamented, "is that she is so far from God and so near to England."

Many Welshmen and women are ambivalent about their relations with England. For every Welshman who seeks a stronger national identity, another believes that assimilation with the English is the best policy.

The earliest inhabitants of Wales probably were a people of Mediterranean origin, settling around patches of suitable land. The movement of the La Tene Celtic culture from what is now Switzerland in the last centuries before Christ are thought to have brought the spread of Brythonic Celtic speech, from which the Welsh language was derived.

But the major changes in the Welsh lifestyle began with the Anglo-Norman conquest of 1282, which introduced the manorial system with its castle towns — and

will dominates the urban pattern as well as providing scenic beauty. In the 16th century, Wales was formally united to England, and in the 19th century the compulsory state schools taught only English.

It was in the 19th century, too, that discovery of iron ore and coal in the valleys brought industrialization to Wales. Mines were sunk in the green valleys, and a traditional rural way of life changed rapidly under the impact of internal migration.

Because Wales was so heavily dependent on steel and coal it suffered disproportionately during the Depression. In the 1950s and 1960s, coal-mining industry jobs dwindled, as did steel-making jobs during the 1970s.

Many Welsh political leaders believe that more home rule will benefit the region economically by bringing in more diverse industry, thus creating more jobs.

The Labor Party remains the dominant political force in Wales, despite the existence of a lively Welsh nationalist party, known as the Plaid Cymru (party of Wales).

In the last general election, however, the Plaid Cymru polled only 10 percent of the vote in Wales, and it has only three members in the British Parliament out of 36 constituencies in Wales.

The Labor Party probably more accurately reflects the majority mood of the Welsh: that they want more home rule, but not independence from London. "There are only a few people who really want independence," a government official in Cardiff said.

One of those few is Glynor Evans, whose daughters have spent time in jail for illegal demonstrations on behalf of Welsh nationalism.

"This country indeed needs independence," he said. "We need control of our domestic life. We

need recognition by the United Nations. We need representation in the European Parliament. We need independence from England as much as Ireland needed it."

Evans nevertheless is willing to work for independence through political means, however long and appointing that struggle may be. Wales long has been proud of its politicians — such as Prime Minister David Lloyd George — and as late as 1920 as Dylan Thomas.

On the 25th anniversary of the death of Dylan Thomas, his work "Under Milk Wood" was performed several times in Llangollen on the south coast, his adopted village in which it was set. But few Llangollen, share Glynor Evans' passion for an independent Wales.

Tom Watts is the proprietor of the pub in "Brown's Hotel," where Thomas spent a good deal of his free time after he was 15, a place that has become something of a shrine for literary pilgrims.

Watts is quick to remind the visitor: "Dylan didn't make Llangollen, despite the summer tourists. It was an ancient place before he arrived on the bus and stepped off."

"And just because of Thomas we don't want to turn the town into another Stratford-upon-Avon. A lot of people don't want to be a 'souvenir shop' for devolution, nobodies. Most people up to a few months ago would have thought the name of a race horse. People think devolution is a waste of time, if they think about it at all."

"As for the Welsh national party, the Plaid Cymru and that ilk, don't want anything to do with them. If people tolerated all the ideas, we'd have another hloer IRA [Irish Republican Army] on our hands here."

Moderate View

Many Welsh take a more moderate view; that it is in the principality's interest for a local assembly make the decisions that most concern local issues, rather than an anonymous department of the British government.

The move toward Welsh nationalism does find a great deal of sympathy among the university students.

Helen Lewis, 20, the president of the Student Union at the University of Swansea, a cosmopolitan city on the south coast, is very much in favor of the re-emphasis on Welsh culture.

In her office in the modern university buildings overlooking Bristol's Clifton, Miss Lewis declared: "I am a Welsh nationalist. We want to make every- one aware of the referendum on devolution this March and to vote yes."

Miss Lewis points out that she considers a moderate among more extreme factions in the Welsh nationalist movement, particularly one called Adfer, who means "revival," and whose members insist that Welsh be the official language in Wales.

"This organization wants to see Wales within a Wales, an independent country in the heart of Wales where only Welsh would be spoken and only the Welsh-speaking welcome," she explained.

"They don't like outsiders, this movement is very strong on campus at Bangor on the north coast. They say that only native Welsh speakers are true Welsh, that southerners have allowed our language to become defiled by outside influences. This is really unpleasant."

"They would like to retreat to Welsh island and forget the rest of the world. At least the Plaid Cymru wants to welcome new people."

"I think that it is enough awareness of our culture and language and a greater control of our affairs."

"It means that a small area Wales can retain its distinctive in the world, and that small can be beautiful. I think that's really the Welsh revival in Wales is about."

© Los Angeles Times



Ruthie: A Featured Exhibit in Temple's Propaganda

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — One thing remembered by most of those whose hands Ruthie Mae Quinn passed was that her arrest record was eight pages long — arrests for prostitution, marijuana, lewd conduct, petty theft and mail theft.

About 18 months ago, Miss Quinn was a featured exhibit of the Peoples Temple, which asserted that it ran a superlatively effective program for the rehabilitation of criminals.

Now, because she is easily identifiable and because records can be obtained showing how she came into the orbit of James Jones, her story provides a means of discovering how the Peoples Temple sometimes got immigrants to its Jones town commune in Guyana.

Some have wondered whether Peoples Temple members employed in California probation departments maneuvered to have defendants placed in Jones' control as a condition of probation.

The evidence is conclusive in Miss Quinn's case: She went to

Choice for Her and 21 Others Was Jonestown or Jail

Jonestown as an alternative to going to jail.

Her story was the featured one taken from a list of 22 Peoples Temple members who were in Guyana after being caught as criminals in the United States. It was printed in the August, 1977, issue of the cult newspaper, the Peoples Forum.

The article spoke of "Ruthie," who had been given probation because of help from the temple. It said that she had been "drawn to the warmth of a place where no one is looked down upon."

"The temple's free legal-assistance program took on her case," the article said. "A church representative discussed her situation with each probation officer and judge she had to face."

"They were told about Ruthie's hard work in the temple's service programs and her determination to make a new life for herself. Few, if any, believed the story. But they listened when the temple representa-

tives spoke about the agricultural project in South America where the most incorrigible misfits had become productive workers and constructive citizens in a cooperative community."

The fact is that it was a Beverly Hills lawyer, Elliott Aheroni, and not a Peoples Temple lawyer, who represented Miss Quinn when she went before Judge Warren Ferguson of the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles in July, 1977.

Moreover, she had taken part in Peoples Temple activities for only six weeks before she pleaded guilty to two counts based on theft of welfare checks from mail boxes.

Ferguson said that he had only a vague recollection of the case, but that if he were given the same set of facts again, he would probably issue the same sentence. It provided that Miss Quinn, 38, be permitted to reside at the Peoples Temple Christian Church in Guyana during her probationary period of three years.

Aheroni, the defense counsel, said that several persons from the Peoples Temple appeared in the courtroom and that some of them spoke with Ferguson.

One of them was Sandra Bradshaw, a prominent figure in the temple since the early 1970s, when she and her husband joined.

Miss Bradshaw and her husband, Lee Ingram, worked as juvenile counselors in Mendocino County, Calif., where she was a probation officer in Ukiah, but she said in a recent interview that she had left that job before she appeared on Miss Quinn's behalf before Ferguson.

There are other indications that members of the Peoples Temple who worked in probation departments funneled likely candidates toward probationary sentences in Jonestown.

The San Francisco Examiner reported that Superior Court Judge David Dolgin of Contra Costa

County had said that one such case had been processed by him with his being told that the probation officer was a leader of the Peoples Temple.

Guy Young, the probation officer in question, could not be reached.

Dolgin was quoted as saying Young had persuaded him to probation to a repeat offender who was willing to go to Jonestown.

Don Warden, a lawyer in California, has said that two sons of his clients were sent as probation cases to Jonestown. He would name them, but he said that they died.

The names of 21 other persons on probation were printed in August, 1977, issue of the Peoples Forum. They were identified by first names and initials.

It was possible by talking to members to make tentative identification of 16 of the 21. It believed that every one of them died — as did Miss Quinn — in mass deaths at Jonestown. The sentence of probation in the agricultural commune turned out to be a sentence of death.

Around the Galleries

A Choice Moroni Exhibition



Moroni's "Portrait of a Gentleman," at the National Gallery in London.

London

Giovanni Battista Moroni, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Jan. 14. To mark the fourth centenary of the death of Moroni, the National Gallery has made a fine exhibition of 14 works, chiefly from its own collection but including loans from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the National Gallery of Scotland and Ireland and the Accademia Carrara in Bergamo, Moroni's native city. He is especially good at conveying the panache and pride of his Renaissance sitters.

Nene Sachlichkeit and German Realism of the Twenties, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Jan. 14.

The Arts Council of Britain has mounted this massive loan exhibition (more than 400 works) from German and Swiss collections. Inevitably, the prominent names are Dix, Beckmann and Grosz, but it is the comparative unknowns who are the real revelation — such works as the portraits of Christian Schad, the drawings of Karl Hubbach, the extraordinary townscapes of Franz Radziwill, the hermetic paintings of Albert Aereboe and the introspective portraits of Tamara de Lempicka.

Myth and Ceremony in Islamic Painting, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 14.

This is a delightful compilation from the museum's stock of more than 100 miniatures (chiefly Persian and Indian, but with a few from Egypt and Turkey) that illus-



Lorrain landscape on view at the Louvre's Pavillon de Flore in Paris.

trate the legend, fantasy and marvels of the East. It includes also a wall hanging that portrays the descendants of Tamerlane; "The Storm on the Sea of Galilee," painted by a Mughal artist of Shah Jehan's court who had been exposed to European iconography; and the dances of the Jims in the sky.

Mills and Inns, Streets and Rivers

of England, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to Jan. 27.

Here is a good topographical mixture of work by 19th-century naive and journeyman painters, as well as contemporary evocations of the British scene by such artists as Sickert, Nevison and Weight.

of Carrier-Bresson himself, an archive of 350 images made from 1928 to 1977. The collection of photographs is now in its entirety at the Hayward. Evident is the strong influence on Carrier-Bresson of his painting master, Andre Lhote. There are also echoes of his work in film with Jean Renoir.

—MAX WYCKES-JOYCE

Paris

Claude Lorrain's Drawings from the British Museum, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1, to Jan. 15.

Claude Lorrain, better known as le Pape, (1600-1682), spent all of his adult life in Rome, and was much appreciated (though chiefly after his death) by British collectors, which explains the large number of his works in English collections (about two-thirds of his entire production). His influence on English landscape painting was decisive, and the current exhibition shows in what manner Lorrain was extremely attentive to nature, and to the mood arising out of the interaction of light and shade. The wash drawings are done with a delicately free hand and a technique that has been described as "tactile." His subject was the landscape around Rome, but it is rendered with a shadowy mood of loneliness and mystery. Many of the drawings shown here are done on blue paper, which gives something of the "day-for-night" effect of early movies in the sense that whatever is drawn on such a surface appears to be lit by the moon. The influence of Lorrain on English 18th-century taste can be traced to the place Italian landscape occupied on the developing sensibility of English youths learning Virgil in school and then being sent, if they had the means, on the Grand Tour, which had as its high point a visit to Rome. The bucolic aesthetics of Virgil shaped English 18th and 19th-century painting, and Lorrain's work was received as an ideal vision of this heritage and this reality. Interestingly enough, Turner saw himself all his life as the posthumous rival of Lorrain, and bequeathed two of his paintings to the National Gallery on the condition that they be displayed next to two of Lorrain's.

Italian Altarpieces, 13th-15th Centuries, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1, to Jan. 15. Many of the Italian paintings of this period that are in the Louvre (or in other French public collections) were originally part of an altarpiece composed of three or more panels. A considerable amount of work has been undertaken to reconstruct these polyptychs during this century. There could be no question of bringing together elements that had been dispersed in museums all over Europe, but this exhibition presents elements belonging to French museums, along with photographic reconstructions based on surviving panels in other museums. Thus the deliciously Bassetta representing the Blessed Raineri Rasini emerging from a cloud the size of a pillow and miraculously liberating prisoners being held in the Florence jail turns out to be a very small piece of a large polyptych, with paintings on either side, composed of 44 panels. The exhibition is one of a series of small and scholarly displays, but erudition does not obstruct enjoyment by the general public.

Michael Snow, Centre Pompidou, Paris 4, to Jan. 25. Michael Snow is a Canadian who works in film, photo, sound, paint, video and metal. He appears to be an experimenter with forms and notions, and has won acclaim for experimental work in film. I found the interest mostly subliminal and got little help from a catalog that says one particular 17-minute film (not shown here) intends to demonstrate that cinema is "photography plus time." One senses a mind preoccupied with formal questions and possibly with a register of meanings and sensations that have a dimension in the artist's private sensibility. The works themselves communicate mostly through the absence of something, and on the whole what is absent is any form of active emotion. This is nothing new when one comes to the avant-garde, whose concern is often too strictly formal and dominated by the legalistic considerations and paradoxes of logic. It seems to be a frequent occurrence, however, that such forms without content meet another creator who provides them with a content and brings them to life. Until this happens, though, these lifeless forms communicate mostly the disconnected mood one encounters in depression.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Nomenclature

A Stroll Through London Street Names

By William Kirkham

LONDON (UPI) — Ave Maria Lane? Birdcage Walk? Cardinal Cap Alley?

Not thoroughfares of the Land of Oz, but three of London's many curiously named streets.

More than one visitor has found the multitude of colorful and mysterious street names one of the fascinations of this city.

Some are named for perfectly logical reasons, while others have no apparent rationale at all. Some are versions of foreign phrases (Maylebone is a corruption of the Norman French "Maria le bon"); others have evolved from Old English.

17th and 18th centuries before being outlawed. Reconstructions of original cockpits can be seen at the Cockpit Pub on St. Andrew's Hill in the City of London and at the Cockpit Theater, a youth playhouse in north London.

Crutched Friars was named for an Augustinian order of monks which wore red leather crosses on the fronts and backs of their blue robes and became known as the crossed or crutched friars.

Flask Walk was so named because the area once abounded with spas and wells from which Londoners carried water home in flasks.

Houndsditch is named for a trench around the walls of the old City of London. When not filled with water to form a moat, it was used as a garbage ditch where dead dogs, among other items, were disposed of.

Much the same history accounts for Maiden Lane — not named for young women who lived there, but as a corruption of the word "midden," meaning piles of refuse which for centuries were the method of garbage disposal in medieval cities.

Old Jewry was where Jews lived until their 13th-century expulsion by Edward I. Jewish massacres occurred there in the 1260s. Jewry Street is where the Jews settled after they were allowed to return from exile four centuries later under William III.

The famous market called Petticoat Lane (Middlesex Street) is named for an item of clothing sold on this street, which marked the boundary between the City of London and the old county of Middlesex. A street market still thrives there on Sunday mornings.

Threadneedle Street, the site of the Bank of England ("The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"), was once known as Three Needles Street, named for the Needlemakers Company, a medieval guild headquarters there and whose coat of arms included three needles.

Change Alley was once called Exchange Alley, for it was here, at Jonathan's Coffee House, that the London Stock Exchange was founded.

Cheapside contained an eminent outdoor market in medieval times and was formerly called West Chepe to distinguish it from another market street called East Chepe. Chepe is a Saxon word meaning "to barter." (London still has an Eastcheap Street as well.)

A prison once stood on Clink Street, and people have been thrown in the clink ever since. The name is believed to have come from the French word *clenche* or *clique*, meaning the catch on the outside of a door.

Cockpit Steps was named for cockfighting, a popular sport in the

17th century.

—

The Art Market

Auction-House Books: Between the Lines

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 29 (IHT) — There often is a second-degree humor about the end-of-season "reviews" issued in book form by London auction houses. It lies in the frequent if unintended resemblance between their unflinchingly optimistic prose and the inimitable style of the Soviet five-year plan reports. As you read them, you feel that things go up and improve forever in the best of selling worlds.

Captions to the sometimes splendid and at other times out-of-land illustrations are soothingly devoid of criticism. You should not expect, for instance, to be informed that the "Wooded River" landscape by Salomon van Ruysdael, sold for £132,000 (about \$264,000) at Christie's, looks greener in real life than it does in the color reproduction; seen at close quarters, the willow tree in the actual work is sketchily painted and the men rowing in the boat look like dummies. Nor will you read that of all the hackneyed paintings sold, "Cattle Watering at a Pond in a Village," painted in 1885 by the perfectly obscure Friedrich Volz, may well have become the most grossly overpaid work — it being knocked down at Christie's for £35,200. Such books are not to be used as steady aids by which to measure the intrinsic merits or the financial value of objects d'art.

No Casualty Reports

Neither do they tell you much about the actual strength of the market. Works that failed to reach their reserve prices or sold badly just are not mentioned. As in many wars, the victory bulletin does not include casualties. On the other hand, bad maneuvering on the buyer's part is courteously ignored — nowhere is there the slightest intimation that a phenomenal price can be anything but "natural" and justified.

You may, for example, read that at Sotheby's fabulous round of Robert von Hirsch sales last June, "An English bronze gilt base from a candlestick or altar-cross, early 12th century, height 4 in. (10.1 cm.)" soared to £695,000. But good manners prevent the writers from adding that the British Railway Pension Fund was reportedly bidding against the British Museum, both national institutions unwittingly running each other up; that the fragmentary piece is vastly different from the English Gloucester candlestick to which it has been compared; that it is thus just as likely to be German as anything else; and that, if accepted, such a view would greatly reduce its historical significance and therefore its monetary value. These are negative thoughts that do not get expressed in those cheery pages.

Yet, far from being useless, the books are indispensable indicators to any collector or professional buyer, provided they are handled with some caution. Rather than matter-of-fact accounts, their chapters read as success stories. They do not tell you about misdeeds, but by laying emphasis on

the glamor pieces they can point up important trends.

What comes out forcefully in this year's review books is the quasi-parity with paintings that objects d'art of the highest order backed by major historical significance attained between October, 1977, and October, 1978. The winner is undoubtedly Western medieval art. There had been one or two indications of a dramatic rise some months before the much-publicized Von Hirsch auctions. The most spectacular evidence was the £280,500 paid at Sotheby's in December, 1977, for an ivory plaque made in Western Germany, probably in the imperial atelier established at Aachen (IHT, Aug. 20, 21, 1977). But at the sale bidders suddenly lost all sense of proportion and thought nothing of paying six-figure prices — in sterling. The all-time high was reached when a small champlevé enamel plaque made about A.D. 1150 in the Mosan area soared to £1,320,000.

A small group of other objects sold at prices ranging between £209,000 for a marvelous Romanesque ivory plaque from Southern Italy, one of the best buys, acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art — and the £1,210,000 paid by the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg for a somewhat enigmatic object (probably an armilla or shoulder ornament) in champlevé enamel made around 1160-80 as part of the German imperial regalia.

In striking contrast, primitive art was a close runnerup in the contest for top prices. On June 13, Christie's established the world record at £242,000 for a 19th-century woodcarving of a legendary princely character of the Jokwe people in Angola. This is one of eight known examples. Two weeks later, the record was topped at Sotheby's when a small Hawaiian wooden figure 26 centimeters high, probably acquired by Captain Cook in the 18th century, zoomed to £275,000.

Top Silver, Top Value

Switching the aesthetic compass a full 180 degrees, top silver has been confirmed as a top value. At 2,450,000 Swiss francs (about \$1.5 million), the pair of Louis XV urenses sold by Christie's in Geneva will be remembered in the auction annals. They are one of two sets of objects that can be attributed to the Franco-Piemontese designer Juste-Aurele Meissonnier.

On the

Arts Agenda

The first performances of Henri Barraud's "Le Roi Gordogane" will be given Jan. 5, 6 and 7 by the Grand Theatre of Bordeaux in a production staged by Erik Kruger, designed by Raoul Gomez and conducted by Jacques Pernoo. It will be given with Stravinsky's "L'histoire du Soldat," in a choreography by Joseph Lazzini, which will have Jean Babilée, Rudy Bryans and Georges Filetta in the cast, and with Claude Milon as the narrator.

founder of the French *rocaille* (rococo) style.

Last but not least, Chinese works of art are yet another category of objects now firmly pegged in a price bracket on a par with expensive old masters. This season Paris scored some highs. The most expensive Chinese bronze of the season was sold in April for 990,600 francs to London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi. But London auction houses scored as usual in pottery: £154,000 was paid at Sotheby's for a 10th-11th century Tz'u Chou vase of unparalleled quality and size despite a visible repair.

It must be emphasized that in all these cases the objects had, one way or the other, some characteristic that gave them a special significance in their fields. It can undoubtedly be argued that supreme objects have almost caught up with the finest paintings, which until three or four years ago would have

seemed improbable. However, the objects concerned are by definition limited in number. Roughly speaking, they include any item of a unique nature that can be considered a landmark in its own category.

The area of origin does not matter, but the authenticity of the object must be above suspicion. It must also be free from any uncertainty concerning its period and geographical provenance. Those that ultimately determine the prices are museums or institutions, and these won't take an interest in pieces that do not meet these requirements.

Christie's, "Review of the Season 1978," edited by John Herbert, Vista, London, 1978, 520 p., £15.

Sotheby-Parkes-Bernet, "Art at Auction," edited by Diana de Froment and Lynn Lewis, London, 1978, 496 p., £14/\$31.50.

Museums

Serving Tennis History at Wimbledon

By Geoffrey Miller

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — It may be the dead of winter, but Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, wearing long, cream-colored flannel trousers and holding tennis rackets, appear ready for action.

Suzanne Lenglen in an orange turban and Helen Wills Moody in a below-the-knee tennis outfit and an eyeshade are dressed for one more day.

"We get a steady stream of visitors to look at them all the year round," says Tony Cooper, curator of the All-England Tennis Club's Museum.

Tilden and Lenglen of the '20s and Perry and Moody of the '30s are life-size models standing amid the faded photographs and the relics of tennis. They are the focal point for visitors.

Also Known as . . .

In winter, the All-England Club — better known as Wimbledon — is about as active as the ski slopes of Lake Placid in June. Yet Center Court, "fed by December rains, looks greener than ever. There is a little work going on, enlarging the seating space for the 1979 championships, but generally it's a pretty quiet scene.

Only the museum keeps going. The occasional tourist pays 60 pence at the desk, receives a plug-in device for listening to recorded tapes, and wanders around.

The museum was opened for the club's centenary tournament last June. Cooper admitted it was a little slow getting established. "We are a little far from the center of London," he says. "What we really want is to get on the accepted tourist route. It will come in time."

Museums are places of contrasts, but none more than this one. The tennis courts where Tilden and Perry reigned belong to a different

world from the professional explosion of recent years.

There is no sign of the greats of today, like Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors or Chris Evert. But they will find a place in the museum when

they too have passed into history. "Our plan is to add steadily to the exhibits as time goes by."

Like any good museum, it dwells on the past. You don't find Tim and Tom Gullikson, the tennis twins from Onalaska, Wis. But there are pictures of famous pairs of twins from another age — Willie and Edie Renshaw, who cleaned up 15 Wimbledon singles and doubles titles between them in the 1880s, and Wilf and Herbert Baddeley, four-time doubles winners between 1891 and 1896.

Dress

Loosening the Black Tie

Timothy Hawkins

LOS ANGELES — Fred Astaire might call it a bad sartorial step. Head waiters may wince. And John "Dress for Success" Molloy may call it a fashion power failure. Penguins, on the other hand, might be pleased not to be plagiarized for once.

Subject: black-tie options. Object: dressing down what you wear for dress-up.

Men who don't necessarily want to monkey around in a monkey suit and men who have been through the Peacock Revolution of the '60s, the anti-establishment styles of the early '70s and the casual, unconstructed looks of today, are rethinking long-standing dress-code designations to suit their personal tastes.

Right Alongside

Tuxedos and their attendant black bow ties, white pleat-front dress shirts, matching cufflinks and studs, cummerbunds, patent-leather dress pumps and white satin scarves these days are partying right alongside "black-oe breakers"

a group of West Indians transplanted to New York. Jared, the head of the wealthy, educated Philbert family is idolized by his wife and two sisters, "who have subordinated their lives to his." Confined to an iron lung, he "longs for death while his family 'celebrates' his 50th birthday," says Mel Gussow. "Beautifully cast and acted," it is a "serious play" with dialogue that is "hearty, flavorful and lightened with West Indian rhythms and humor."

"In the Recovery Lounge" is "not so much of a play as a clone," says Richard Eder of this play about six hospital patients. "It is one more ship-that-pass-in-the-night play, in which several variegated strangers meet and share their lives in the confinement of some special situation." It is "a serio-comedy in form but it is neither serious nor funny."

Theater

"Living at Home" is about a college dropout who has come home to test reality after finding no meaning in three semesters of lounging around in his underwear and drinking beer at the University of Massachusetts. "With the officiousness of a Salinger hero . . . he is attempting to reassemble the eggshell around him," Richard Eder says. Surrounded by a sick mother, his gentle bowling-alley proprietor father and a lively brother and sister, he complains of isolation. Anthony Giardina's script has "a good sense of character, and moments of humor and well-balanced tension."

"Nervous Mountain Dew" is about

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new offerings.

Films

"Visit to a Chief's Son" is based on the experiences of Robert Hall, who journeyed to Africa as a photographer for Life magazine, wrote a book about his trip, and produced this film. Janet Maslin reports: "The main characters, an anthropologist named Robert and his adolescent son are surprisingly unsympathetic, with little respect for the Kenyans they meet. But the film is 'a transparent pretext for the wildlife footage, and the animal shots are spectacular.'"

"King of the Gypsies," based on Peter Maas' extensively researched book, is about a war of succession among "three generations of gypsies that is all color and no

substance," says Vincent Canby. Under the direction of Frank Pierson, gypsies are trivialized until they "are like every other ethnic group seen in popular movies."

"Homebodies" is about a "band of old people in Cincinnati" who don't like young people in general, and those that are trying to evict them from their condemned apartment building. In particular, they begin by defending themselves and end by declaring war on one another. "At this juncture, the film loses its quotient of dotty charm," according to Janet Maslin. "Without their sense of purpose, there is not particularly appealing bunch."

"Rain and Shine," Ferenc Ador's Hungarian film is "a gently satiric view of contemporary Hungarian manners," according to Vincent Canby. It is "a daylong confrontation between crudely pragmatic country folk and their

more sophisticated city cousins." Though "some of the performances are noteworthy," the satire is "skin deep."

Theater

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"Nervous Mountain Dew" is about

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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Page 9

After 5 Years of Multilateral Trade Talks

Draft Details International Trade Accord

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A draft copy of the international trade pact worked out in five years of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva and obtained here details the new world trade pact.

The pact consists of tariff cuts on thousands of items and 10 codes designed to reduce tariff barriers to trade. The codes cover such complex subjects as countervailing duties and export subsidies, import safeguards for domestic industries and new rules aimed at opening government procurement systems around the world to foreign bidders.

President Carter, who is scheduled to study the draft codes during the New Year's weekend, expects that a few of the long, legalistic documents are filled with alternate language in brackets, is expected to inform Congress next week of his intention to enter into the pact.

When the five-year world trade talks resume in Geneva next month, U.S. officials expect that work will be completed on codes and on tariff reductions between the United States and the European Economic Community.

Last week, a joint U.S.-European statement said that "these codes as a group make up the keystone of the [talks] and represent the first time the non-tariff measures have been dealt with on such a broad scale in the course of multilateral trade negotiations (HT, Dec. 24).

Strengthen GATT

In an effort to promote world trade, the codes generally are designed to strengthen the role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international organization under whose auspices the MTNs have been conducted.

Trade experts here do not argue that the codes and the tariff reductions, which are likely to average about 33 percent and be phased in over a number of years, will produce an explosion in world trade. But they fervently believe that failure of the Geneva talks could have had a "disastrous effect" on world commerce, leading to the erection of protectionist barriers and serious disruption of trade patterns.

Although President Carter has the authority to reduce tariffs under the provisions of the 1974 Trade Act, he must obtain congressional approval of the codes covering non-tariff problems. Once he notifies Congress, the lawmakers will have 90 days for informal consultation.

After the administration sends the actual trade package to Capitol Hill in mid-April, Congress will have 60 to 90 legislative days to vote on the pact. Administration officials expect final congressional approval will not come until September, after a hard battle.

In addition to countervailing duties, import safeguards, and government procurement, the codes cover customs valuation, technical barriers to trade, commercial counting, beef products, dairy products, agriculture in general and GATT trade rules.

Government Subsidies

The code on government subsidies spells out rules on how the nations should deal with increasingly difficult international trade problems resulting from the use of direct and indirect government subsidies.

In imposing countervailing duties to offset foreign government subsidies, the code requires all countries to consider "simultaneity" of the technical issues involved in foreign-government subsidies and their injury to domestic industries. Under U.S. law, the Treasury Department may impose penalty duties on subsidized imports without any domestic industry injury test.

Thus, the Carter administration will ask Congress to modify the U.S. countervailing duty law to conform to the codes requirements.

More generally, the agreement specifies that the countervailing or penalty duties will not be imposed in an amount "in excess of the subsidy" provided by a foreign government. The countervailing duties also be withheld if another country agrees to eliminate the subsidy involved in a particular dispute.

The countervailing duties would be of limited duration, remaining in force only as long as necessary to counteract the subsidy abroad that is causing the injury to a domestic industry. Although the code does not attempt to ban the use of subsidies entirely, it says each country will "seek to avoid" injuring other nations and their industries through the use of export bounties and other types of subsidies.

Import Safeguards

The code on so-called selective safeguards sets detailed procedures for consultation, dispute settlement and authorized countermeasures when one country decides such measures are necessary.

For developing nations, the countervailing steps and subsidies agreement has somewhat easier rules. But in dealing with the subsidies provided by state-controlled economies, where prices are fixed by governments and trade is carried out largely through state monopolies, countries could use "any reasonable basis" in determining the existence and amount of subsidies.

Selective Action

One of the most controversial codes involves the use of import safeguards, such as temporary import restrictions, to give a domestic industry in an importing country time to adjust to world trade competition.

The United States, Japan, the Common Market and others have agreed to permit the use of "selective" safeguard import restrictions

against products from one country but not from all countries exporting the same items; the negotiators in Geneva still have to work out the final technical language.

Any country resorting to import safeguards initially would have to determine that imports of a specific product are causing or threatening serious injury to a domestic industry. The code says this could not be based on "mere conjecture, or remote or hypothetical" possibilities. The import restrictions, once imposed, "shall remain in force only so long as may be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury to domestic producers" and could be made more progressively liberal.

The time limit for each safeguard restriction and extensions of such import curbs is to be resolved; some countries have advocated a three-year limit; others, as long as eight years.

As with the other codes, the safeguards agreement requires notification and consultation with other countries when temporary import restrictions are considered to protect a domestic industry. In "critical circumstances," however, import restrictions might be ordered provisionally without such consultation.

The GATT organization in Geneva will monitor the use of import safeguards, and will require reports annually from a country that has resorted to such import restrictions on "why the measure is still necessary and what progress is being made toward its removal."

If a country follows the rules for the use of safeguard restrictions, the exporting countries affected by such actions presumably would refrain from taking countermeasures. But the code specifies that any country retains its rights under the old GATT agreement "to suspend substantially equivalent concessions" to a country imposing the import curbs.

Government Procurement

The government purchases code seeks to end discrimination against foreign bidders for government contracts and applies to "any pro-

urement contract" with a value of at least \$100,000 special drawing rights (about \$193,500). It requires that countries provide potential foreign suppliers with "treatment no less favorable" than that "accorded domestic products and suppliers."

Under the agreement, technical specifications would not be "prepared, adopted or applied with a view to creating obstacles to international trade or have the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade." Procurement agencies will prescribe technical specifications "in terms of performance rather than design," and such specifications will be "based on international standards, national technical regulations or recognized national standards."

More specifically, government agencies "in the process of qualifying suppliers shall not discriminate among foreign suppliers or between domestic and foreign suppliers." The code then spells out rules covering such matters as notification of proposed purchases, submission, receipt and opening of tenders and awarding of contracts.

Parties to the agreement are also required to set up government procurement procedures, to "facilitate increased imports from developing countries," especially the poorest nations.

Customs Valuation

The draft provides that the customs value for imported goods shall be the "transaction value"—that is, the price actually paid for the goods when sold for export. In working out this accord, the negotiators agreed that there is a need for a fair, uniform and "neutral" system for valuing goods moving in international trade and for rules that "preclude the use of arbitrary and fictitious customs values."

Even if an exporter and an importer are related business ventures, the agreement provides for the use of the "transaction value" for goods if such valuations closely approximate those in transactions involving identical or similar goods between unrelated sellers and buyers.

Technical Barriers to Trade

In developing and enforcing technical standards and regulations, including packaging, marking and labeling requirements, each country will assume obligations under this code to bring its government standards into line with internationally accepted measures.

The agreement emphasizes that governments will insure that their technical regulations or standards are not "applied with a view to creating obstacles to international trade." Further, the code says that imports "shall be accorded treatment no less favorable" than domestic products subject to the technical standards.

As with the other agreements, the technical standards code recognizes that "special and differential treatment" must be allowed for developing countries.

Counterfeit Merchandise

The negotiators also adopted rules that would help crack down on international trade in "counterfeit merchandise," any article to which a "spurious" trademark or trade name has been affixed; it could include, for example, French perfumes and U.S.-made branded blue jeans. The counterfeit products, under the code, will be seized by customs officials in various countries, usually upon the written request of the trademark or trade-name owner.

Beef Trade

Under this arrangement, beef-exporting and importing countries will participate in an international meat council, a group that will seek the "progressive dismantling" of trade restrictions involving beef products and live cattle.

While the agreement generally calls for removal of beef import restrictions, trade-policy experts said that it will not require the United States to terminate its system of "voluntary" agreements and other measures designed to limit U.S. beef imports to about 1.2 billion pounds yearly.

Dairy Products

To monitor world trade in dairy products and attempt to maintain prices at "equitable levels," the agreement calls for creation of a GATT-sponsored international dairy products council. A separate, but related, accord spells out how Australia, New Zealand, the EEC, Canada and other nations will export powdered milk under a control system, for use as animal feed in other countries.

In the negotiations in Geneva, U.S. sources said governments have expressed support for a general call for an "improved level of international cooperation" to insure the efficient functioning of international farm commodity agreements and to anticipate changes in world production, consumption, prices, stocks and trade in agricultural commodities. An international agriculture advisory council, sponsored by GATT, apparently will be set up early next year to perform some of these tasks.

These are texts on various subjects being circulated for comment, rather than a formal code. The cover sheet states that "several parts of these texts raise great difficulty for individual delegations" to the Geneva talks, and "no delegation is committed by these texts."



Robert Conley



Francis Fitzgerald

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Lockheed Corporation has announced a series of executive changes: Robert Conley, formerly president of Lockheed in Africa and the Middle East, becomes vice president of international marketing. William Wilson is to fill the newly created post of senior vice president of strategic planning and Jack Catton, vice president of operations fills the new post of senior vice president of business development.

Monsanto has appointed Francis Fitzgerald, a group vice president and managing director of the company's industrial chemicals operating unit, to head its Europe-Africa operations. He succeeds C. Preston Cunningham.

William Parks, assistant vice president, has been elected vice president of Fiduciary Trust.

M. Cabell Woodward, Jr., president and chief executive of ITT Continental Baking, has been elected executive vice president and chief financial officer of ITT. He will be replaced by G. Michael Hostage.

Michael Wellman, vice president, has been appointed Citicorp International Group representative in Tokyo. He was previously with Citicorp International Bank in London.

Holiday Inns has named Eric Bernard, president of the hotel group, corporate senior vice president. Nicholas Bire has been named to the newly created post of corporate vice president of public relations and communications, and J. Richard Welton becomes corporate vice president and associate general counsel.

U.S. Outlines New Rules For Corporate Mergers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Justice Department is preparing new antitrust legislation that would prohibit, with few exceptions, any merger that aggregates \$2 billion or more in sales or assets.

John Shenefield, assistant attorney general for antitrust, in an interview yesterday, outlined the department's planned conglomerate-merger legislation. He said he hopes that President Carter will approve the proposal by the end of January so that it can be introduced early in the next Congress.

At this stage, the key elements of the proposal include: A ban on any merger that would combine \$2 billion or more in annual sales or assets, where

each concern had at least \$100 million in sales or assets.

A ban on any merger in which a company with \$1 billion or more in sales or assets proposed to acquire a company with a 20 percent or greater share of a concentrated market, where that market totaled at least \$100 million in annual sales.

These prohibitions would be waived only where companies could show that mergers would produce "significant competitive benefits," Mr. Shenefield said. As hypothetical examples of mergers that might meet such a test, Mr. Shenefield suggested an acquisition by Exxon of "floundering" American Motors Corp. or an acquisition by International Business Machines of American Telephone & Telegraph.

In each case, he indicated, a judge might find that such mergers would increase competition in the relevant market.

Mr. Shenefield said he believes chances of passing such a proposal over the next two years are "pretty good." He noted that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., already has held hearings on conglomerate mergers and is drafting a similar legislative proposal. And he said House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., also is "interested" in new merger legislation.

Within the Carter administration, he said, the proposal is being reviewed by the White House domestic policy staff, by the Council of Economic Advisers, and by the Council on Wage and Price Stability. While early comments have been "mixed," there has not been any firm opposition to the proposal, the antitrust official said.

He said he expects that major business lobbying organizations "would be split" on the proposal, because many of their members are likely to fear the threat of hostile takeovers. But even so, the underlying premise of the proposal — that bigness is bad in corporate life — is likely to rekindle a decade-old debate among economists and antitrust experts.

Peru Creditors Reschedule \$800 Million

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Banco Central de Reserva del Peru said today that Peru, through Banco de la Nación, signed an agreement with a syndicate of more than 250 international banks rescheduling more than \$800 million of outstanding external bank debt.

Banco Central said the agreement calls for \$92 million of the outstanding debt to be paid Jan. 3 and the remaining \$708 million to be paid in varying installments until April 3, 1986.

In November, Peru said it had completed in principle a \$2-billion package of loan and refinancing operations with foreign banks and governments (HT, Nov. 21). The agreement signed today was apparently part of that package.

IMF Raises Lending, Deposit SDR Rates

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund said yesterday that it was increasing the interest rate on special drawing rights (SDRs) to 6 percent from 4 percent, effective Monday.

In addition, the rate paid to member countries with creditor positions in the 137-nation group is increased to 5.4 percent, from 4 percent.

W. German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, Dec. 29 (AP)—Bundesbank central currency reserves rose 2.1 billion Deutsche marks in the third week of December to 102.3 billion DM, the central bank said today in its weekly statement. It attributed the large rise to intervention in mark-dollar trading. Other reserve assets remained unchanged at 4.7 billion DM.

American Exchange Gains

Big Board Narrowly Off Amid Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices settled for a token loss in moderate trading today amid end-of-the-year tax selling and bargain hunting.

Analysts said concerns about unrest in Iran kept buyers on the sidelines despite some favorable economic news yesterday on trade, the economy and the money supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down for the year, falling 0.95 point to 805.01. The Dow Jones average finished 1977 trading at 831.17. The average price per share fell four cents. However, advancing issues led declines 80 to 758. Volume expanded to 30.03 million shares from 25.44 million shares yesterday.

The Federal Reserve was active in the government securities market, twice adding reserves with open-market purchases of Treasury bills. It added reserves with the key federal funds trading at 10 percent and again with the rate at 10 percent.

On the Big Board, airlines were in the news again. Among the active, Eastern Airlines was unchanged at 8 1/2. It arranged part of the financing for and formalized its \$50 a share bid for National Airlines, which climbed 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Active Pan American World Airways, which has reached an agreement with National on a merger at \$41 a share, slipped 1/4 to 6 1/4. Texas International, also seeking control of National, jumped 1 1/2 to 11 1/2 in active American Stock Exchange trading.

Asphalt Oil tacked on 1/4 to 50 1/2. John-Manville reported preliminary gains on the possible purchase of some oil and gas properties owned by an Ashland subsidiary, Johns-Manville was unchanged at 22 1/2.

Alcoa slipped 1/4 to 47 1/4. It predicted a moderate rise in U.S. aluminum shipments next year and higher imports to meet demand. Reynolds Metals eased 1/4 to 32 1/2 but Alcan Aluminum added 1/4 to 17 1/2. B.F. Goodrich tacked on 1/4 to 17 1/2. It forecast higher 1978 profits despite an expected \$3 million to \$4 million fourth quarter write-off.

Heavily-traded Goliath eased 1/4 to 2 1/2. A block of 265,400 shares moved at 2 1/2 on the Philadelphia Exchange. IBM tumbled 5/8 to 298 1/4. Boeing 1 1/2 to 71 1/4. Eastman Kodak 1 1/2 to 58 1/4 and Teledyne one to 97.

American Stock Exchange prices advanced in heavy trading with the market-value index up 1.14 to 150.56 and the average price per share up 1.14 to 150.56.

Gold prices were quoted in London at \$226.38 an ounce, up from \$221.75 yesterday.

Japan Support
TOKYO, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Bank of Japan bought a record \$13.3 billion this year on the Japanese foreign-exchange market to support the U.S. currency, foreign-exchange dealers estimated.

Eastern Formally Bids For National Airlines
MIAMI, Dec. 29 (AP)—Eastern Airlines today formalized its offer for National Airlines. It said the terms conform to those proposed by Pan American World Airways in its bid to acquire National with the exception that Eastern is offering \$50 a share to Pan Am's \$41 a share.

Eastern also said it had already obtained an acceptable commitment from Chase Manhattan Bank to provide in excess of \$100 million of the \$425 million that will be necessary to consummate the merger.

The proposed regulations define insiders as executive officers, directors and principal shareholders. The regulations would exempt from the 10-percent limit loans to executive officers for housing and education and would permit extensions of existing insider loans in some cases.

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U.S. Panel to Probe Profits of AT&T
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The U.S. Council on Wage and Price Stability will review American Telephone & Telegraph's profits, which the Federal Communications Commission staff says appear to be unlawfully high, a council spokesman said today.

He also said that electric utilities, which have been another source of "trouble," will be scrutinized.

share gaining 10 cents. Active Bras can Ltd. "A" rose 1 1/2 to 15 1/2. It said it will seek a major acquisition after the sale of its Brazilian utility. It also said it will take a \$460-million write-off to the fourth quarter from its loss on the sale.

In Chicago, wheat and corn closed lower, oats fractionally lower and soybeans irregularly lower on the Board of Trade.

Dollar Drops; '78 Downtrend Seen Continuing

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The dollar ended the year in a downturn, which dealers predict will continue well into next year. Dealers say that political factors such as chaos in Iran and the failure of Egypt and Israel to reach a peace agreement according to schedule have negatively influenced the market's attitude toward the dollar.

The dollar finished today at 1.8220 Deutsche marks in London dealings, down from 1.8282 yesterday and down 13.1 percent from the year-end level of 2.0960 DM.

The dollar dropped to 1.62 Swiss francs from 1.6272 yesterday; for the year, the decline against the Swiss franc was 18.5 percent. The dollar fell against the French franc to 4.1750 from 4.2050; the year decline was 11.1 percent.

Sterling rose to \$2.04 from \$2.0292 and the year-end rate of \$1.9185. The dollar fell 5.9 percent against the pound during the year. It moved up today against the yen to 194.30 from 193.90; for the year, the dollar fell 18.9 percent.

The Canadian dollar slipped to 84.22 cents from 84.39 cents yesterday. The U.S. dollar also declined against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, December 29, 1978		Petroleum	
NEW YORK (AP)—		Crude Oil	29 1/2
The following table is a		Gasoline	1 1/2
selection of over-the-		Heating Oil	1 1/2
counter prices for		Distillate	1 1/2
various commodities		Residual	1 1/2
and their changes		Crude Oil	29 1/2
from the previous		Gasoline	1 1/2
day's closing prices		Heating Oil	1 1/2
are shown in the		Distillate	1 1/2
table. Prices are		Residual	1 1/2
quoted in dollars		Crude Oil	29 1/2
and cents, unless		Gasoline	1 1/2
otherwise noted.		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2
		Residual	1 1/2
		Crude Oil	29 1/2
		Gasoline	1 1/2
		Heating Oil	1 1/2
		Distillate	1 1/2</

NYSE Trading Closing Prices December 29

Stock	Sale	High	Low	Prev
Gl. in S Yrs. P	1000.			
TwoInd.40	5.0	7	11	1770
TycoInd.40	4.3	9	13	1640
TycoCor.40	2.5	8	16	1610
TycoInd.40	1.1	23	28	1610
UGI 1.50	9.1	15	17	1770
UGI 1.50	9.7	16	20	2650
UMET 1.50	8.2	14	16	2650
UMET Tr.		9	13	1770
UnivInd 1.40	2.2	4	10	1810
UnivInd 1.40	2.8	20	22	2750
UnivInd 1.40	2.1	13	15	2750
UnivInd 1.40	2.1	29	30	5940
UnivInd 1.40	7.6	5	10	10
UnivInd 1.40	4.5	7	10	4070
UnivInd 1.40	4.2	4	9	2770
UnivComp 2.80	5.0	10	12	4770
UnivComp 2.80	4.2	12	34	4
UnivComp 2.80	1.3	6	9	370
UnivElec 1.40	1.7	3	13	13

[illegible][illegible]

RCAst	3.50	9.0	230	39	39	39	29%	22½	StdBrnd	1.36	5.5	9	137	23½	22%	23½	-1%	20%	12½	USShoe	.48	1.3	3	84	14
RCA pt	4	6.7	14	60	58½	60	48½	44	StdBr	pt3.50	8.5	210	41	41	41	+1	7	4½	US Rly				55	4	
RTE	40	6.0	5	119	101½	92½	35	24½	RTSPol	.56	2.2	11	39	25½	24½	25	-½	30½	19%	USShoe	1.32	6.2	5	91	21

USSR/1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2
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RevoCo	64	27	108	23%	22%	25%+	1/2	17%	12%	ShidRil	1	6.9	7	5	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2+	1/2	61%	50	VaEP	Dr 5	9.5	2130	51
Reverse		4	91	13 1/2	13	13 1/2		21	27%	ShuWor	n1.25	4.4	5	77	28 1/2	27%	28 1/2-	1/2	87%	74	VaEP	Dr 7.2	18	21600	76
Reidn	130	2.5	14	12%	8 1/2	9%	5 1/2+	5	2%	ShuShu	20	6.2	13	45	3%	3%	3%		101	86	VaEP	Dr 8.4	10	2400	8

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Weg 1	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 2	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 3	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 4	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 5	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 6	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 7	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 8	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 9	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 10	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 11	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 12	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 13	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 14	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 15	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 16	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 18	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 26	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 27	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 30	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 32	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 39	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 40	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 42	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 45	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 46	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 47	3.32	125	15%	15%
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Weg 87	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 88	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 89	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 90	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 91	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 92	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 93	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 94	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 95	3.32	125	15%	15%
Weg 96	3.32	125	15%	15%
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56	5 1/2	6	+ 1/4				

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1200 H Group A	400	400	400	2300 Pembina	57 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/2
200 Hard Cn A	300	300	300	100 Petroleum	50 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/2

Closing Prices Decen

Questions in Canadian forests.						
All quotes cast unless marked S						
Series	Stock	High	Low	Prev	Chg.	Clos.
550	Asbestos	52 1/2	52	47	+	1
4535	Bnk Mnt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+	1/4
8250	Basic Res	500	475	500	±	50
31	Cm Cem	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+	1/4
910	Cm Benth	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+	1/4
900	Dcm Totl	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	1/4
405	P&A Ind	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	1/4
1100	Inmoco	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+	1/4
400	Power Co	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+	1/4
1300	Royal Bk	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+	1/4

Total sales 425,422 shares.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975

No. 29,767

Established 1887

Kaunda Assails

Smith U Rhodesia

By David
LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 22 (AP)—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda today called for a "total and complete" withdrawal of British troops from Rhodesia, saying that the British presence in the country was a "major obstacle" to the achievement of peace and stability in the region.

Kaunda, who is also the prime minister, made the statement in a speech to the National Assembly in Lusaka. He said that the British troops, which were sent to Rhodesia in 1965 to support the minority government, had become a "major obstacle" to the achievement of peace and stability in the region.

The President said that the British presence in Rhodesia was a "major obstacle" to the achievement of peace and stability in the region. He said that the British presence in Rhodesia was a "major obstacle" to the achievement of peace and stability in the region.

U.S. Is Offering

By Jim Hargrave
CENTRA, Oct. 22 (AP)—The United States is offering to provide technical assistance to the Central American countries in the form of a "technical assistance program" to help them in the development of their economies.

The program, which is being administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide technical assistance in the form of training, consulting, and other services to help the Central American countries in the development of their economies.

San Government

Poland Said to W

By Henry Turner
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gress Cited w Talks End

Washington, Oct. 22 (AP)—The House of Representatives today cited the progress of the peace talks between the United States and the Soviet Union as a reason for the end of the talks.

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ifications Sought

ut Returns Fact, Further Study

By Christopher West
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The House of Representatives today sought clarification of the facts surrounding the return of the Soviet Union to the peace talks.

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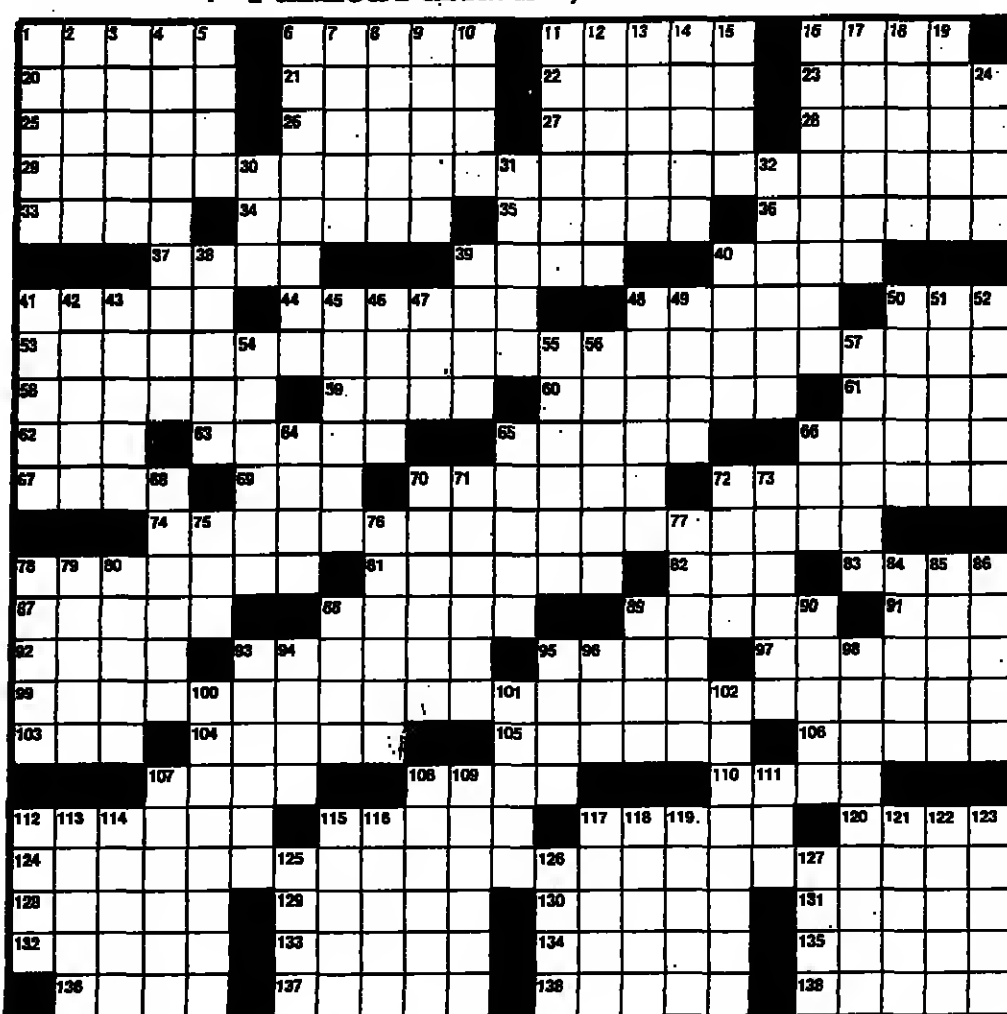
The House cited the progress of the talks as a reason for the end of the talks. The House cited the progress of the talks as a reason for the end of the talks.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Puzzled Pariahs By Frances Hansen

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 James Garfield	17 "South Sea" discoverer	32 Simon's "Suite"	50 "My life for his" (Damon's offer)	106 Bible by a hotel bed
2 Ball point's	18 Of an eye part	54 Tolkien's Frodo, for one	58 Rubbub	108 Show, as interest
3 Bearish	24 Actress Gwyn "Eureka!"	58 Masters, in Mysore	64 Behind schedule	111 Scull
4 Puzzle purpose, possibly	31 "Back Street" author	57 Potatoes, e.g.	64 Behind schedule	112 "bene"
5 Shrine Bowl	32 "Is Dream of You"	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	113 "Whether it"
6 Grouched favorite	33 The last word	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	114 Salern's neighbor
7 Coveted court cup	34 Hot cross and honey	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	115 Word with graph or type
8 "I like women who have"	35 Heads	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	116 Greeting
9 Bad guys' pursuers	41 Sadat	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	117 Take poisons
10 Waste allowance	42 Pipilulu	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	118 Diplomat
11 Chain	43 Where Kalfeng is	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	119 "Paul Pry" playwright
12 Tremulous	44 Churchman: Abbr.	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	121 Hot on the subject
13 Mixer	47 Patronize a bookie	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	122 Coeur d'
14 Singer Ross	48 Applause	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	123 Aunt of "Oklahoma"
15 Caesarea rebuke	49 Final notice	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	125 "Younger"
16 "little bit of butter"	50 Pitts et al.	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	126 Aleutian island
	51 Queen of Eng.: 1588-1603	64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	127 Greek group in W.W. I
		64 Behind schedule	64 Behind schedule	

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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WEATHER

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ALABAMA	ALASKA	ARIZONA	ARKANSAS	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	CONNECTICUT	DELAWARE	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	LOUISIANA	MAINE	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MISSISSIPPI	MISSOURI	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	NORTH CAROLINA	NORTH DAKOTA	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	OREGON	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	SOUTH DAKOTA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	UTAH	VERMONT	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON	WEST VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN	WYOMING
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BOOKS

MODERN ART

19th and 20th Centuries
By Meyer Schapiro, George Braziller. Illustrated. 277 pp. \$20.
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard.

WHEN I WAS a teen-ager, I went to see a Picasso retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art. I was unfamiliar with 20th-century painting and, defensive in my ignorance, I laughed at the works on the walls. Yet I was impressed with the people in the museum — it attracted a better-looking crowd in those days — and they seemed to be stimulated by Picasso. Jealous of something they knew and I didn't, I went upstairs to the museum library, where by the merest chance, I stumbled on an article by Meyer Schapiro and a sentence that I shall never forget. Mr. Schapiro was talking about that stage of Cubism that often featured an upended table covered with musical instruments, wine bottles or fruit.

The sentence, or fragment of a sentence, went something like this: "The conversion of the horizontal plane — the plane of our ordinary, daily universal life — into an intimate vertical surface of random manipulation."

While I was not ready to love Cubism, I fell in love with Schapiro's interpretation of it. That was the first step: I felt that anything that could inspire such an elegant observation must be worth pursuing.

For years, I tracked down Schapiro's articles in the library of the Museum of Modern Art and at Columbia University. I used to dream of having them in book form, and now I do. After publishing "Romanticism" last year, George Braziller has just brought out a volume by Schapiro called "Modern Art."

Although I regret that the article that introduced me to Schapiro is not in this volume, there are others just as good: three pieces on Cezanne, several pieces on abstract art, studies of Van Gogh, Picasso, Seurat, Chagall, Courbet, Gorky and Mondrian.

My favorite in this collection is the study of Cezanne's paintings of apples, which is also an examination of the nature of still life itself. Tracing the origin of Cezanne's apples back to his youthful Latin verses, to his friendship with Emile Zola, who once gave him a basket of apples, Schapiro points out that, for the "lucid, deeply inhibited" Cezanne, "the fruit is a natural analogue of ripe human beauty."

Cezanne, according to the author, "could not convey his feelings about women without anxiety." When he paints them, "he is most often constrained and violent." In turning to apples as a "displaced erotic interest," Cezanne was free to engage "in a steady looking that discloses new and illusive aspects of the stable object. Still-life paintings, observes

Schapiro, "bring to awareness the complexity of the phenomenal." Cezanne's apples are "firm, compact, centered, organic objects of a commonplace yet subtle beauty." What a splendid ideal! To think of Cezanne, afraid of women, painting them disguised as the most eloquent apples in the history of art.

As his own contribution to "the complexity of the phenomenal," Schapiro suggests that Cezanne's still-life paintings also represent "an effort of reconciliation, of restoration of order to the family table, the scene of conflicts with the father and of anxiety about his own shameful desires."

An Overwhelmed Van Gogh
"The prospective network of the open field, which he had painted many times before, is now, inverted; the lines, like rushing streams, converge toward the foreground from the horizon, as if space had suddenly lost its focus and all things turned aggressively upon the beholder." This is Schapiro's description of Vincent van Gogh's "Olive Trees with Yellow Sky and Sea."

Yet even in this turbulence, Van Gogh found a catharsis in the real, in the possible. When necessary, he attached himself even to terror as a connection. The formal structure of the painting was his security, his shield, when he painted his broken shoes, it was as if he was insisting that he lived and moved, in spite of everything.

Schapiro's "Modern Art" is a lesson in how to see, in the almost infinite suggestiveness of things as they are. Reading it makes you want to rush out into the world and let it burst over you like a wave. Seeing, for Schapiro, is a kind of love: if you are not afraid to fall in love, here is your chance.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Yugoslav Publishing Does Brisk Business

BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Publishing is a flourishing business in Yugoslavia despite the fact that books are expensive and are published in 13 languages in this multi-national country.

Because of the language plethora, books are often limited to only 500 to 1,000 copies; anything over 10,000 constitutes a success. Yugoslavs are good buyers despite books' relatively high cost (hard-cover prices range from \$10 to \$30). Censorship is minimal by standards of other communist countries.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



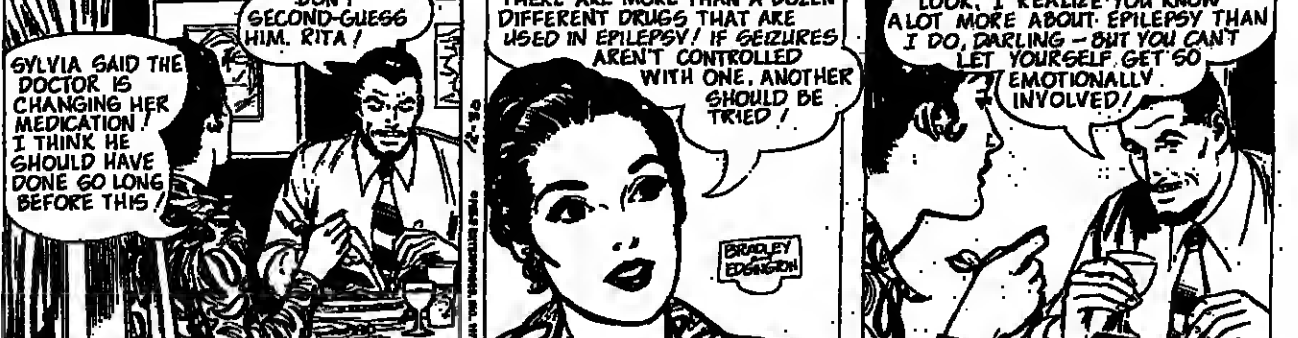
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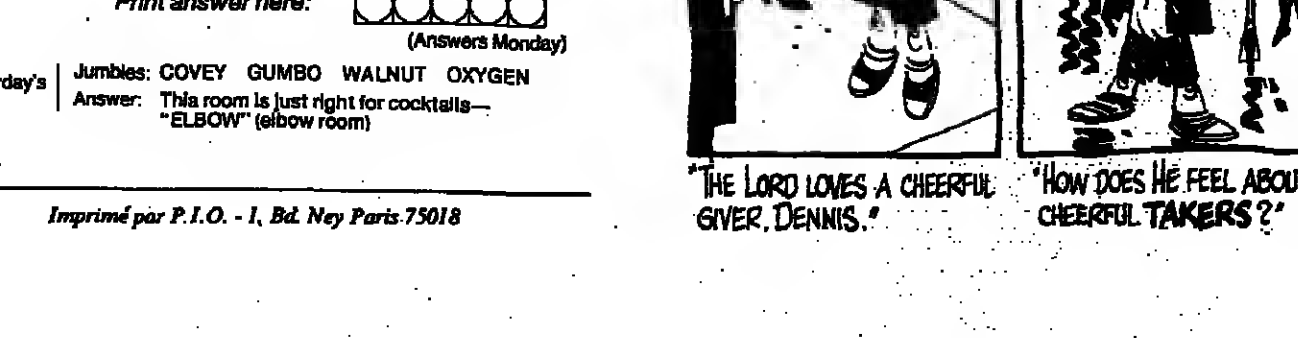
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



THE LORD LOVES A CHEERFUL GIVER, DENNIS.



HOW DOES HE FEEL ABOUT CHEERFUL TAKERS?



Art Buchwald

The Howlers of '78:
Famous Last Words

WASHINGTON — Every year it is our pleasure to print the things people have said to each other that they would rather forget about. Depending on what country they were said in, the person who made the statement could or could not be under house arrest.

Aren't you glad you weren't the adviser who said to the Shah of Iran last year, "The people wouldn't dare go into the streets. That would be violating a royal edict."

Or the Swedish judge who said, "Why don't we give Sadat and Begin the Nobel Peace Prize jointly? It would give the Middle East treaty so much more meaning."

And let's not forget the State Department official who said to President Jimmy Carter last spring, "If we sell Saudi Arabia our latest fighter airplanes, they'll see to it that the oil price will be less than five percent."

What about the chap who told President Somoza, "May you and

your family rule Nicaragua until Rome has a Polish Pope?"

I still wonder whatever happened to the engineer at Firestone who said, "I'll stake my professional reputation on the 500 radial tire."

Or the vice president in charge of marketing who told his boss, "If Billy Carter can't sell beer, nobody can."

Whatever happened to the NBC executive who said in an interview in *Variety* last January, "Freddie Silverman not only has bad taste, he's also been very lucky. How about the Chinese Communist official who said to another official, "How do you like this wall poster with Teng Hsiao-ping wearing a dunce cap?"

As well as the executive who told *Life* magazine, "Henry Ford wants to see you. He's probably going to give you a raise."

Not to mention the scientist at NASA who told his chief, "According to my calculations, Skylab will be flying around in space for at least 300 more years."

And while we're at it, let's not forget Leon Spinks' friend, who said after the first fight with Muhammad Ali, "Now that you're the world heavyweight champion you can do anything you want to and the cops won't bother you."

I don't want to overlook Gov. Jerry Brown's fiscal adviser, who told him, "Howard Jarvis is a kook, and if Proposition 13 gets more than 10 percent of the vote I'll eat every hallo!"

Nor dare we ignore the bartender who told then-manager Billy Martin, "Stick to your guns, George Steinbrenner knows the Yankees can't win the pennant without you."

And then there is the White House staffer who said to Hamilton Jordan, "Why don't you get out on the town and have fun?"

And finally, the vet who went into the Oval Office and said, "Mr. President, when you hear this bit of bad news you're going to have hemorrhoids."

Mary Blume

Having a (Trivia) Ball

LONDON (IHT) — It's party time again and this year even the Chelsea Arts Ball has been revived. Guests are to wear feathers or fur and although they will undoubtedly be as merry as grigs (a word that is perhaps not coincidentally derived from the Norwegian *krig*, or crawling creature, one almost knows that they can never match the gaudy nights of seasons past).

In 1977 Cecil Beaton and Sir Michael Duff were co-hosts at a fantastic party at Ashcombe, Beaton's house near Salisbury. Guests were asked to come as peasants, blushing sheep, or as shepherds. A dozen



Gossipist Barrow

penning in front of the house and hired urchins chased a goat with magnesium flares. The only person in ordinary evening dress was Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell.

One year earlier Lady Cunard gave a dinner party at her house in Grosvenor Square, which was attended by the king, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Winston Churchill and others. During the course of the evening, Mr. Simpson used a gadget attached to his key-chain to open a bottle of Vichy water for His Majesty.

In the 20s Mrs. Rosemary Sandars invited guests to her house in Rutland Gate. Everyone was asked to come as a baby. Dolls, bottles and comforters were provided, a bar was set up as a baby's pen and activities took place which were later described in the press as "the type of behavior which leads to communism."

At the greatest postwar ball, given by Charles de Roissieu in Venice, two incidents occurred. As she arrived, Lady Diana Cooper, in a pearl-encrusted silver confection, had some water thrown at her. Later, a long red ostrich feather headdress worn by Mr. John Russell, first secretary of the British Embassy in Rome, caught fire as he helped himself to foie gras.

At the Bachelors' Ball in 1953, attended by 84 of London's most eligible bachelors, 23-year-old Lord Carnegie declared: "I prefer cars to women. You don't get caught on the sequins."

In 1959 the New Year was welcomed with a party given by the vivacious Mrs. Bunty Kinsman in her home in Milner Street, Chelsea. The theme of the party was the *Fe de Bohème*. Mrs. Kinsman was attended as a Salvador Dali painting and her husband, underwriter, was dressed as the Eiffel Tower by moonlight. Duncan Sandys, minister of defense, wore a painter's smock.

In 1963 the Kinsmans were at it again, with a medieval New Year's Eve party, Bun-

ty Kinsman was dressed as a unicorn while her husband wore a fur cover from a baby's pram explaining that he was "a middle-aged wolf."

The most mind-boggling party of all took place in 1941 in the middle of June reports came from Palm Beach that vicious Elsa Maxwell had staged a "Bitch" party to raise money for British war charities. Guests were asked to come in dressing-gowns, siren suits or their oldest clothes and a large tent was scattered with fake debris from which dummy figures were executed and carried off on stretchers.

These events are from a book called *Gossip 1920-1970*, a deadpan chronicle of the last significant events of half a century compiled by Old Harrow, Andrew Barrow, 33, who is not a gossip columnist and has never appeared in a column although he was listed in the Court Circular of the Times, which is rather better than being a page 1 "gossip."

Barrow's book is a storm despatch on high price and career. A columnist, Barrow, devoted two cheerful chapters to it, while the conservative Sunday Telegraph printed glowing reviews.

Barrow is a man of letters, a writer of the book, which is published in the United States by the book's interesting endpapers, a sort of genealogical chart showing how everyone is related to everyone else. "There is such a continuum in London," Mr. Barrow says.

It's a little tedious, relaxing. Someone said this book makes no sense on the mind, which I think was not meant as a compliment but I took it as one. I like everyone in the book. One reviewer said I am, I certainly don't. Sometimes I was almost crying because of the way people survived: their durability is so touching.

If you read it carefully, there are lots of patterns in it, there is a sort of rhythm. I'd like a reviewer to say it's an extremely weird book — the selection of details, the rhythm, the leaving of people in the air.

Weird it is indeed, with such characters as Unity Mitford going to parties with her pet grass snake, Enid, slung around her neck, the Begum Aga Khan declaring during an interval of "Rigoletto" at Covent Garden in 1938 that Hitler was the most attractive man she had ever met, and the strapping Col. Barker who turned out to be a woman.

"This is terrible," said the colonel's mother-in-law. "My daughter nearly fainted when she read the news."



Item from 1920: On March 23, the vicar of All Saints, Cheltenham, was preaching by candlelight when the horrified faces of his congregation drew his attention to the fact that his surplice was on fire. A short while after the flames had been extinguished, it was discovered that the garment was again

There are flashing headlines such as Christine Keeler, and there is the durable Lady Diana Cooper who is followed from her days as an actress in "The Miracle" through to an incident in 1968 when she receives apologies from the deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police after a midnight raid by policemen seeking cannabis in a bathhouse. There are so many entries for Cecil Beaton that the TLS reviewer suggested Mr. Barrow was obsessed by him.

I interviewed Cecil Beaton by telephone once on what makes a good letter. "Mr. Barrow said, 'The smallest details, the minutia are always interesting,' he said."

"Completely Trivial" Mr. Barrow agrees. "I am completely trivial. I have never been able to draw conclusions." He has just written an article for *Harpers and Queen* on private dances and is writing one on nicknames. He has found two Bubbles and two people named Sunday so far. He wrote for *The Observer* for a while. A piece on butterfly farms, and an investigative piece on candor. "It took four or five days hard research. No one knows what causes it."

He says he is more interested in what a statesman had for lunch than in what he says. He is rather pleased to have learned from the Evening Standard's Diary page that Neville Chamberlain ate on the aircraft that carried him to Berchtesgaden on Sept. 15, 1938 (whisky and sandwiches going there, chicken and claret coming back).

Trivia in such quantity can be so hypotonic as to seem to have meaning. "Someone said that £10 (the price of the book) is too much to pay to learn that Lady Pamela Hicks won three bars of soap at a tombola," Mr. Barrow says. "I think it's marvelous. Three bars of soap: that's just the point."

Queen's Honors List
PEOPLE: Has 685 Recipients

Queen Elizabeth has created 685 new life peers, 21 knights and made 100 new knights of the Order of the British Empire.

Olivia Newton-John and veteran actress-novelist James Herriot were on the laurels list too. Each was awarded the Order of the British Empire medal for outstanding work in their respective fields.

Twice a year the queen awards titles and awards to loyal subjects nominated by the prime minister. This New Year's "Honors List" named 685 recipients. A life peerage went to Sir Bernard Miles, founder of London's Mermaid Theatre. He is only the second actor to be made a lord — the first is Lord (Laurence) Olivier. Another peer's title, held for life and not passed on to descendants, went to Hugh Scanlon, former president of one of the country's most powerful trade unions. In general, however, it was a routine list, filled with people hardly known nationally let alone worldwide. One exception was Grace Field, the far-famed entertainer, who was given the title "Dame," the female equivalent of a knighthood. Artist Raskin Spear, actors Donald Sinden and Gordon Jackson (of "Upstairs, Downstairs"), James Cameron and 10 other journalists, theater designer John Bury, former pop singer Tommy Steele and policeman firemen and civil servants received other awards.

One new knight was orchestra conductor Charles Mackerras. Allan Clark, former groundkeeper at Avon race course, received his British Empire Medal for services "to racing generally." William Stevens was honored not only for 19 years of selling tickets on the London subway system, but for tackling a man armed with a sawed-off shotgun who was trying to snatch a subway payroll.

The runnersup included a high jumper, a gymnast and a swimmer, but the Soviet Sportsman of the Year award went to someone who neither leaped nor dived. World chess champion Anatoly Karpov won the award in the annual poll of the Federation of Soviet Sports Journalists. Karpov, who landed his title in the Philippines against Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi, also was personally honored by President Leonid Brezhnev with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Second in the sportswriters' list was high jumper Vladimir Yashchenko, who set indoor and outdoor world records this year, followed by gymnast Nikolai Andrianov, high jumper Vilhelmina Bardauskaite, swimmer Vladimir

Safin and others. It was back in 1977 that the Queen made her first peerage. Lord (Laurence) Olivier was made a peer. He was the first actor to be made a lord. He was the first actor to be made a lord. He was the first actor to be made a lord.

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Callas Records

Flood Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT) — Newly released recordings of Maria Callas have dominated the classical record world in 1978. Callas died just over a year ago and last visited a recording studio in 1969, yet suddenly a flood of complete operas and recitals featuring her has appeared on a variety of labels.

Angel's "The Unreleased Recordings," contains six arias taped between 1955 and 1969 that the soprano never approved for release. The reason is obvious: In all but two beautifully shaped scenes from "La Sonnambula," Callas is barely struggling.

locen or so operas are all "remakes" that Callas never or public sale. The value of the recordings is beyond question. And, finally, the value of the recordings is beyond question. And, finally, the value of the recordings is beyond question.

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